

Aug 23 '22

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

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August 23, 1922



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The bonds of the maturing issue which are not converted under this proposal will be paid off in cash on the 1st December, 1922.

W. S. FIELDING,
Minister of Finance.

Dated at Ottawa, 8th August, 1922.

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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

"Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None"

A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

The Guide is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers—entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or special interest money is invested in it.

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN
Editor and Manager

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J. T. HULL
Associate Editor

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Provinces Abandon Wheat Board

Unable To Get Suitable Men to Head Wheat Board, Premiers of Alberta and Saskatchewan Say They Can Go No Further

AFTER repeated efforts to secure other men to take charge of the proposed Wheat Board, Premiers Greenfield and Dunning, announced on August 14, that they had failed to get suitable men and had reluctantly been compelled to abandon further efforts to establish the board. The statement of the premiers given out in Calgary was as follows:

"The governments of Saskatchewan and Alberta were asked by the federal government to name men suitable for appointment as chairman, vice-chairman and members of the Canadian Wheat Board.

"The provincial governments first suggested James Stewart for chairman, and F. W. Riddell for vice-chairman, believing these appointments would have the support and confidence of wheat producers.

"These two men declined to act and every effort was made to get them to reconsider their decision, in which the federal government co-operated with us in joint assurances of full support by all three governments.

Field Fully Canvassed

"When it became certain that the services of these two men could not be secured it became necessary for the provincial governments to endeavor to find two men with the necessary experience, ability and public confidence, willing to undertake the responsibility.

"The other positions on the board have not caused any anxiety, as the governments concerned believed that, having secured a suitable chairman and vice-chairman, there would be no difficulty in completing the personnel of the board.

"We feel now, after spending more than two weeks in the effort, that we have canvassed the field fully for suitable men, and have to state that men having the necessary ability and experience are unwilling to assume the great responsibility involved.

Grain Trade Opposed

"One of our greatest difficulties lay in the fact that most of the men best qualified for the positions belong to the ordinary grain trade, and there is no doubt that the great majority of men in the grain trade are opposed to the Wheat Board idea.

"Those who believe the board to be a necessity this year declined to take the positions because of the opposition of the grain trade in general. In this connection they repeatedly pointed out to us that the use of facilities controlled by the various branches of the grain trade was absolutely necessary, especially in view of the short time available for organization.

"For this reason, even those who felt personally favorable could not see their way to accept in face of a hostile trade, when sympathetic co-operation is an essential for success in such a huge undertaking.

"After endeavoring for more than two weeks to secure suitable men we have now concluded that we can go no further and have therefore wired the federal government to that effect.

"CHARLES A. DUNNING,
Premier of Saskatchewan.
"H. GREENFIELD,
Premier of Alberta."

Other Names Suggested

On Messrs. Stewart and Riddell reaffirming their decision in connection with the chairmanship and vice-chairmanship of the board, the governments of Alberta and Saskatchewan suggested H. W. Wood, president of the U.F.A., and C. Rice-Jones, general manager of the U.G.G., as chairman and vice-chairman respectively. Both declined, and a conference of the two governments was held in Winnipeg during the week ending August 12.

Following this conference the positions of chairman and vice-chairman were offered to John McFarland, president of the Calgary Alberta Pacific Elevator Company, and J. R. Murray, assistant general manager of the United Grain Growers, Limited, respectively. They refused the positions and stated the reasons for their refusal in the following letter:

"Calgary, Monday, August 14.
"Hon. C. A. Dunning.
"Hon. H. Greenfield.

"Gentlemen—We regret that after most careful consideration we are compelled to decline the offer you made to us of the positions of chairman and vice-chairman of the Canadian Wheat Board.

"We appreciate the honor very much and desire to state our belief that under the financial conditions now existing the marketing of our crop in a steady and orderly manner is a matter of vital importance to all interests in Canada.

Grain Trade Co-operation Vital

"In our discussions with you during the past twenty-four hours it has been made clear to us that the Dominion and both provincial governments were prepared to give their fullest support to facilitate the operations of the board. We must, however, decline the positions for the reason that we believe that the board could only succeed in fulfilling the object for which you desire to create it provided that the sympathetic co-operation of the grain trade is assured. This is rendered even more vital by reason of the short time that would be available to us for organization purposes.

"It is evident from the proceedings before the agricultural committee at Ottawa, and also statements made since then, that the majority of the grain trade is opposed to the operation of the proposed board. We are sure that without the use of the ordinary facilities of the trade, we could not accomplish the objects of the legislation.

"Our enquiries made since your proposals of yesterday convince us that the board could not secure sympathetic co-operation in the use of all the necessary facilities.

"Regretting the necessity for declining,

"We remain yours truly,
"(Signed) John McFarland,
"J. R. Murray."

Grain Exchange Statement

Following the publication of the statement of Premiers Greenfield and Dunning, and the letter of Messrs. McFarland and Murray, the council of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange issued a statement in which it was pointed out that the exchange had not been con-

Continued on Page 14



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Ontario Politics

Premier Drury Calls for Broadening Out of Farmers' Political Movement—Secretary Morrison Says Matter for Decision by U.F.O. Locals

THE political situation in Ontario reflects to a considerable degree the features of the federal situation as expressed in the rumors and discussion regarding the future of the Progressive movement. Premier Drury has for some time been urging, cautiously enough, a "broadening out" of the movement so that some appeal might be made to the urban electorate, his attitude to the U.F.O. in politics being thus in marked contrast to some of the U.F.O. leaders.

The following from the Toronto Globe, of August 15, shows that this "broadening out" movement is approaching a climax. The article reads:

Favors Political Party

"Despite frequent denials of the Globe's stories, Premier E. C. Drury has apparently at last definitely decided to drop the distinctive farmer character of the political movement which placed him in power at Queens Park, and form a third party—a Progressive party, along the lines of the two old parties, with town and city people taking a definite part.

"The first definite move towards broadening out was taken secretly by the premier a month ago, and has only now become known. Premier Drury, it is stated, at that time, July 13, sent to practically every U.F.O. member, with one or two interesting exceptions, a communication practically suggesting the calling of a provincial Progressive convention, which presumably would organize a new party and draft a new platform.

Premier Drury's Letter

"The premier's letter to his member followers was worded as follows:

"Sir,—A proposal has come to me from friends of the Progressive party in the city of Toronto, and in some other cities, looking toward the calling at some time in the not too distant future of a Progressive convention for the province of Ontario.

"It is recognized the strength of the Progressive party of Ontario is found in the rural districts, but that there are many of the villages, towns and cities who think as we do politically, and who will be willing and eager to aid us when the time comes for a test of our strength in the province.

"With a view to enlisting the active aid of these urban friends, it has been proposed that a general convention should be called, at which these would be invited to attend.

Wants List of Urban Friends

"First, however, it has been suggested that it would be well to get in touch with these urban friends and find out their views on the matter. With that end in view, I am writing you, asking you to send me, in confidence, a list of urban friends of the Progressive cause in your riding, or in any adjacent riding with which you may be acquainted, and which is not at present represented by a Progressive member.

"Your co-operation in this matter would be greatly appreciated and will greatly, I am sure, contribute to the success and strength of Progressivism in the province of Ontario. Any list of urban friends you may send me will be treated as confidential, and I would ask you that you treat this letter in the same manner."

But the reception which greeted the letter is said to be not so enthusiastic as the premier had hoped for. The rank and file of the farmers are said to have become distrustful of the trend of events and see in the formation of a new party the eventual disappearance of the movement they fought so hard to get under way.

Decision Rests with Locals

Following publication of this remarkable letter, J. J. Morrison, secretary of the U.F.O., made comment in an interview in which he said:

"The farmers' political movement was brought into existence not by individuals, or by the U.F.O. central organization, it was a spontaneous protest against the shortcomings of the old party system that came from the

rural people, and because it came from the farmers themselves the farmers, and the farmers only, have a right to direct its future. If the U.F.O. clubs throughout the province are content to see the movement they have so successfully fought for disappear, and throw in their lot with a new party, or go back to one or the other of the old parties, it is their affair. The decision rests with them, not with Mr. Drury, nor myself.

Ignored Farmers

"I have only this comment to make upon the premier's letter; one would have thought that before launching definitely a proposal, which, if it is successful, must inevitably destroy the distinctive character of the farmers' movement, he would have asked his supporters to consult their rural constituents and learn their views. Instead, he has chosen to ignore the farmers who have loyally stood by him, and made his approach directly and exclusively to people in the cities and towns."

Must go Beyond Farmers

Premier Drury came back in a speech at a U.F.O. picnic held at Grand Bend, Ont., on August 16. According to the press report of his speech he declared that the U.F.O. was never intended to be a political organization. Nevertheless it had become a political organization and had created a government. That being the case, it must extend beyond the farmers and seek the support of the urban citizens. Class consciousness, the premier said, applied to legislative bodies, was bound to be a failure.

"Keep your organization for its purpose," he said, "keep yourselves educated through it, and let your political party do the only thing it can and that is, go out and seek support from men like-minded with us, whether in town or country, and in that way we are bound to get the best support, the best and soundest government."

The Ontario Legislature

The letter and this straightforward statement of Premier Drury brings the controversy as to the future of U.F.O. in politics to a head, and the developments are bound to be interesting. According to the Parliamentary Guide the standing of parties in the Ontario legislature as at May 5, 1922, is as follows:

U.F.O.	44
Labor	11
Liberal	27
Conservative	25
Soldier	1
Independent	1
Vacant (due to deaths of Liberals)	2

The Drury government is a coalition of U.F.O. and Labor, although it has received support from other parties in a general way. It will be seen that its legislative support comprises about one-half of the chamber, and that without some support from other parties it could not function. It is this fact which has induced Premier Drury to urge the broadening out plan, for it is plain that if there is any weakening of the U.F.O. representation in the next provincial elections the position of the government will be so much the worse. The coalition will indeed have to include others than the U.F.O. and Labor.

Irish Governm't Aids Co-operation

The Irish Provisional Government has just granted £5,000 (\$22,500) to the Irish Agricultural Organization Society for co-operative education and research. The Agricultural Organization Society is the Irish farmers' co-operative association founded by Sir Horace Plunkett twenty years ago. It now has 156,000 farmer members operating hundreds of co-operative creameries, stores, factories, egg markets, and other enterprises. The generous grant from the new Irish government is a recognition of the valuable services being rendered by the society, as well as a tribute to the importance of co-operation in the development of the new Irish State.

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, August 23, 1922

The Wheat Board Failure

There will be no wheat board to market the 1922 crop, despite the time, effort and money expended to bring such a board into existence. Federal and provincial legislation was enacted and everything in readiness for operation except the men to take the responsibility of operation. The duty of selecting these men fell upon Premiers Greenfield and Dunning. After Messrs. Stewart and Riddell had definitely declined to accept the chairmanship and vice-chairmanship of the board these positions were offered, so far as the public is aware, to H. W. Wood and C. Rice-Jones in the first place and later to John McFarland and J. R. Murray. Whatever private negotiation there may have been with others is not known. The net result is that all of these men, capable and well known, some in the grain trade and some in the farmers' organizations, declined to assume the responsibility of operating the wheat board. Messrs. Murray and McFarland publicly stated their reasons for declining, namely, that of the opposition of the grain trade, while there is no public statement as to the reasons why others declined the positions and they can only be surmised.

There is no doubt of the general view that the wheat board legislation was defective in that it did not or could not produce a wheat board with the full powers exercised by the wheat board of 1919. There will be speculation and no doubt controversy as to whether these defects were federal or provincial, or whether they were constitutional or otherwise, or whether the peculiar circumstances that kept Manitoba out of participation was the weakening factor, or whether the lateness of the season militated against the success of the wheat board. One thing is very certain, namely, that there is no wheat board and will be no wheat board to handle the present crop.

Efforts are being made in some quarters to create the opinion that the wheat market has suffered considerably owing to the delay and uncertainty in regard to the wheat board, and that the farmers have lost money owing to this uncertainty and delay. The supporters of this view are unable to find any facts to substantiate it and there is nothing to indicate that the market has been affected to the injury of the farmer by the situation created through the endeavor to secure the wheat board.

The abandonment of the wheat board for this year gives another season for the consideration of the great problem of wheat marketing. The demand for the wheat board to handle the 1922 crop was as a temporary measure owing to peculiar world conditions prevailing, and there will now be an opportunity to study world conditions during the marketing of another crop. If world conditions as prevailing during the present season and the outlook for the future do not warrant the establishment of a wheat board to handle future crops, or if for constitutional or other reasons it is impossible to secure a wheat board similar to that of 1919, then there is the alternative of organizing a voluntary co-operative system under the control of the growers themselves. This latter alternative, which already has strong support in this country, should be carefully considered. The nucleus of such a system is already in existence and with proper development and financial assistance from the government would undoubtedly market

the great bulk of the western wheat in a comparatively few years with greater general satisfaction than could be secured through any wheat board that will be available.

Lord Northcliffe

Viscount Northcliffe, millionaire publisher and stormy petrel of British politics, is dead. In the British press there is being expressed, as might be expected, a great diversity of opinion as to the place of Lord Northcliffe in British public life. That he possessed commercial genius is evidenced in his progress from insignificant beginnings in the publishing world to the proprietorship of influential and widely circulated daily newspapers. It is not so easy to estimate the quality of his influence. His journalistic methods came as a shock to the staid traditions of British newspaperdom, and even now the old timers cannot resist recalling the Daily Mail's lurid story of the massacre of the British legation in Pekin—a massacre that was wholly mythical.

Even his friends admit that Lord Northcliffe had an insatiable appetite for power. He declined, however, in the crucial moment to accept the responsibility that attaches to power in action. He was sensitive to criticism, but merciless in his criticism of those who lost favor in his eyes. He shifted his favors in a perplexing and contradictory manner. He was too volatile in his moods for his influence to correspond with his opportunities. The public bought his papers and remained cold to his opinions. He could make a commercial success of a newspaper but could not make it the powerful factor in the influencing of public opinion that his ambition craved.

To the last he stood by France; even when it was apparent that British policy and French policy were drifting apart. He was nearer to the public in his support of Irish freedom and home rule, and he was an ardent advocate of closer relations between the English-speaking peoples. He believed firmly that Great Britain and the United States had it in their power to command world peace, and he never lost an opportunity of emphasizing the benefits to be secured from closer relations between the two branches of the English speaking peoples. A more generous outlook with regard to European relations would have made more effective his advocacy of that policy, for the aloofness of the American people at the present time is undoubtedly encouraged by the impression that statesmanship in Europe is not looking the facts squarely in the face and seeking a road out of the prevailing chaos upon which all the nations may travel.

Politics in Ontario

The future of the farmers' organizations in relation to political action is becoming a subject of grave concern to those who realize the comprehensive character of the purposes of these organizations. The situation in Ontario as revealed in the controversy which has been going on for some time in that province and which seems to have reached a head with the publication by the Toronto Globe of a letter issued by Premier Drury to his U.F.O. supporters in the legislature, which appears on another page of this issue of The Guide, indicates that the time is ripe for some clear and definite understanding as to the future policy of the farmers' organizations.

It should first be distinctly understood that political action is but one phase of the work of these organizations. The farmers' associations exist for the purpose of securing a better life for the farming community and political action is only one of the many ways by which that better life can be obtained. It may not even be the most important way, but as the action of political bodies does profoundly affect the conditions of life, the necessity exists for that special representation in the legislative councils of the nation which the farmers have so successfully secured.

The essential question relates to the organization of what Premier Drury calls like-mindedness in political thinking. It seems to be Premier Drury's opinion that associational action in politics by the farmers precludes the organization of this like-mindedness. That by no means follows. In Calgary, an urban constituency, the U.F.A. members in the federal election supported two successful candidates who were not members of the U.F.A., and who were not even asked to subscribe to the farmers platform. In the recent Manitoba provincial election a constituency movement was instituted in Winnipeg to co-operate with the U.F.M., and it was successful in electing one representative as against two by each of the old political parties. In neither of these cases was there a "broadening out" of the farmer associations. There was simply a mutual support of democratic methods in securing representation with an understanding of co-operation where like-mindedness existed. Some such plan might be initiated in urban constituencies in Ontario; it is essentially a matter for the supporters of Premier Drury in those constituencies and not a matter for the U.F.O. at all. The Progressive Association in Winnipeg was welcomed by the U.F.M. as a kind of sister organization; it was in no way affiliated with the U.F.M., nor was that ever suggested. It did not represent any broadening out of the U.F.M.; what it did represent was an independent political movement within the constituency of Winnipeg. It showed, by one method at least, how urban support of the farmers' political movement can be secured without in any shape or form interfering with the special organization of the farmers. It might be well for Premier Drury to consider whether the Winnipeg example might not meet his situation, particularly if Proportional Representation were applied in the Ontario cities.

Work for the U.F.M.

The success of the U.F.M. at the polls is conclusive evidence that the membership of the organization is not the best criterion of its influence. It is apparent from the vote that there is an appreciation of the association and its objects that ought to yield to earnest endeavors to transform it into active participation in the membership. It is an incentive to the task of increasing the membership of the association and the work of building up in the country the kind of institution that is imperative if the essential principles of democracy are ever to be realized in the life of the community.

It needs to be borne in mind that political action alone can never accomplish the ideals of democracy. There is a limit to the efficacy of political methods as means for materially bettering the conditions of life, and there is always the danger that in looking for more

than can be obtained in the sphere of politics, reaction will follow disappointment and a movement disrupted which, properly understood and appreciated in all its aspects, should bring inestimable benefits to the farmers.

In the conditions of rural life, the governing of local areas, school and municipal, in the technique of their occupation, in their capacity as producers and sellers of necessary commodities, the farmers have problems that simply cannot be reduced to questions of politics alone. They cover a wider field and they can only be approached by men acting as an organized group. That facility is the provincial association of the farmers, and, to complete the work accomplished on July 18, the farmers of Manitoba should set themselves the task of making the U.F.M. a thoroughly representative organization, covering the whole field of ways and means of improving the conditions of rural life and developing a creative citizenship. Electing representatives to the legislature is not the most important act of citizenship; it can easily become one of the least important. Citizenship demands an intelligent apprehension of its duties and responsibilities; it involves an electorate not less but more creative than the legislature, for it must pass upon the work of the legislature. The farmers' organizations exist primarily for the purpose of developing a consciousness of this citizenship, and to continue the good work the success of July 18 should be followed by a strong effort to make the U.F.M. 100 per cent. representative of the farmers of Manitoba.

The Concern of All

It is notoriously a difficult thing to interest the mass of the people in that branch of politics known as "foreign affairs." The question of who was responsible for the war

has led to a far wider discussion of international relations and a more detailed publication of diplomatic documents than has ever taken place before, and in addition there has come into existence movements and a permanent literature, the objects of which are to keep the people informed on international affairs.

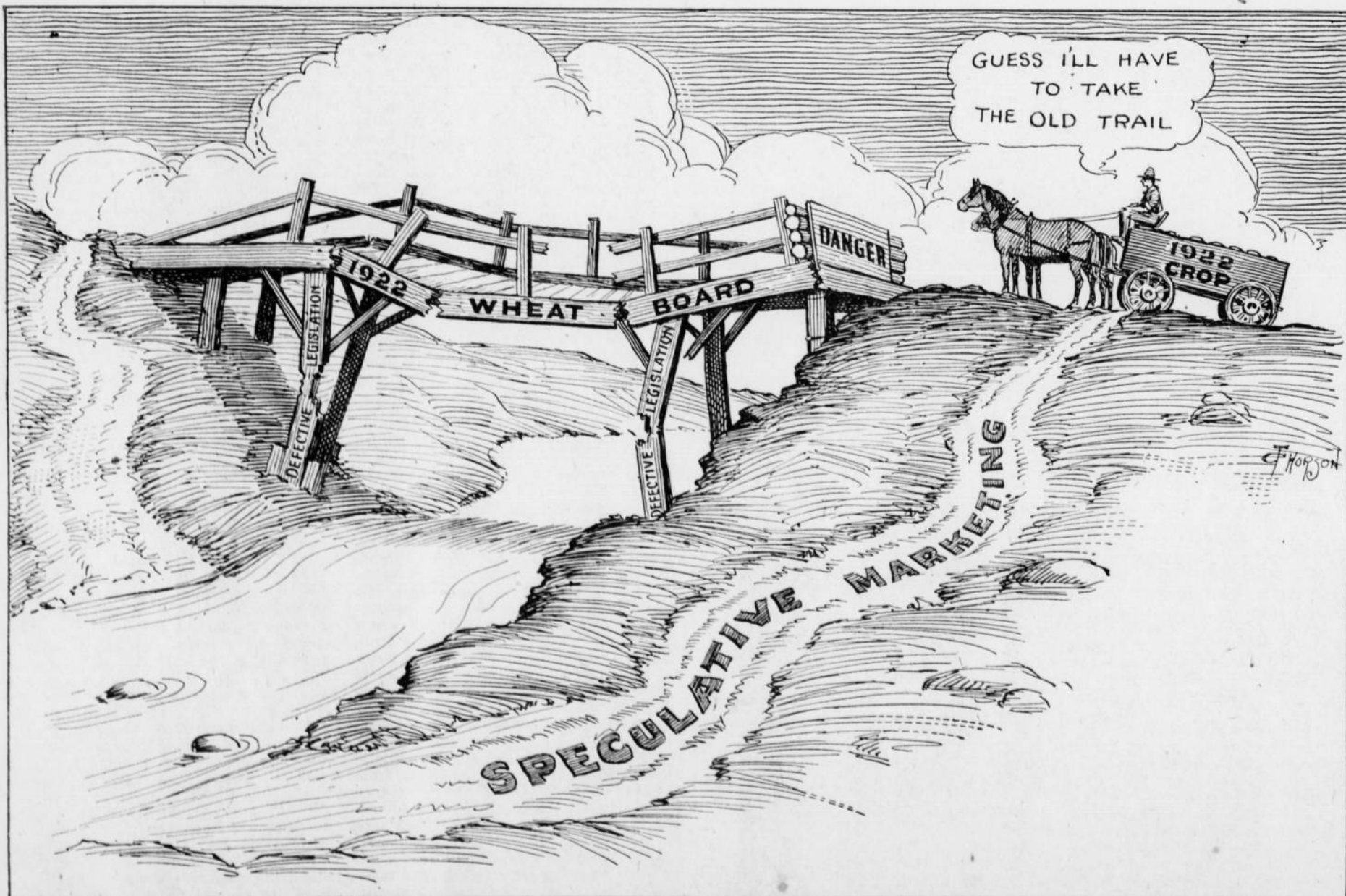
This is, for democracy, a salutary sign. In a broad sense foreign affairs are domestic affairs. Canada today has resting on the shoulders of the people a debt of two and a half billions of dollars, nearly all of which is to be traced to foreign affairs. In other words it arose from the war, and the war was the result of certain causes operating between nations. Foreign affairs are domestic affairs, because their consequences affect the course of domestic policy and may seriously retard the progress of nations.

It is, therefore, a matter of vital interest to all people that the recent conference of allied premiers was a failure. The object of all these conferences is to find the road to peace, and the restoration of working Europe. In that cause is wrapped up much of the economic life of the western farmer. His market is in Europe, and so long as Europe is unsettled, so long as her statesmen fail to set in motion the machinery of trade and commerce by policies that ameliorate the burdens left by the war, so long will an uncertain market be reflected in the price of wheat. If Great Britain and France could agree upon a policy of that kind, if their statesmen would take the advice of economic experts and substantially modify the terms of the Treaty of Versailles, if they would reduce reparation payments to a basis that would enable Germany to deal adequately with her internal finances, if the nations could be assisted by loans to stabilize their currency and balance their budgets, if arrangements could be made for the cancella-

tion of inter-allied war debts—if these things could be accomplished the ensuing revival of trade and commerce would give the nations a chance to do something with their individual national indebtedness. But these "ifs" are matters of foreign affairs, and until they cease to be "ifs" the industry of the world will remain uncertain and precarious. The world's democracies are awakening to that fact, and the statesmanship which ignores or flouts it is riding for a fall.

Premier King is to be commended for the promptness with which he insisted, backed by the Department of Justice, upon no reduction of railway wages pending the finding of the Board of Conciliation appointed under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. The purpose of this act was to provide machinery for the amicable settlement of disputes, and that purpose obviously would be frustrated if one of the parties in a dispute were free to follow its own course pending settlement by arbitration, and that was what the railways claimed in the present case. However, as the railways eventually recognized that they were in the wrong, and agreed to pay existing wages pending the decision of the court of arbitration, the crisis passed, but if there is any uncertainty about the purpose and scope of the act it should be remedied by amendment at the next session of parliament.

Premier King and Right Hon. Arthur Meighen have been delivering political addresses in the last week or two. Mr. King says the government is doing fine and everything in the garden is lovely; Mr. Meighen says the government is rotten and the outlook discouraging. In the circumstances that is just what one would expect them to say; as party politicians they are running true to form.



A Disappointment but also an Incentive

Some 1922 Summerfallows

New Ideas With Which Some Western Farmers are Meeting Changing Conditions—By P. M. Abel

"In 1905, the year this province was created, we produced 26,000,000 bushels of wheat. For the last five years we have averaged 107,000,000 bushels of wheat a year. History does not record another instance in which the resources of such a great area as Saskatchewan have been so rapidly transformed into wealth in such a short space of time. This sustained increase in production has been made possible largely through the general adoption of the summerfallow system of moisture conservation, and nowhere else in the world is it possible to find such a large portion of the land left annually in bare fallow."—Hon. C. M. Hamilton, Midale, Sask., July 4, 1922.

WITHIN these same seventeen years there have been progressive changes in the theory and practice of summerfallowing. When Hon. W. R. Motherwell was earning for himself the sobriquet of "the moisture minister," by preaching moisture conservation to all and sundry, we used to talk about dust mulches. Since that time dust mulches have contracted the habit of climbing astride every passing breeze. Labor costs, insect pests, excessive drought, and other factors have enormously complicated the difficulty of summerfallowing effectively. To meet the new situation, different practices have been adopted in different localities. The operations which would now ensure the best fallow at Milestone might be bad practice at Carberry or Coronation. In reviewing the new ideas, every farmer will detect those which are unsuitable for application to his own special circumstances.

Plow Preceding Year

In the neighborhood of Indian Head, several successful farmers have evolved a plan of doing their summerfallow plowing in the previous fall just after the crop is removed. In the following summer no plowing is done, but cultivation is kept up throughout the growing season. This practice has spread to the Experimental Farm, and Supt. McKenzie states that by means of it, they are much better able to control weeds and to spread their heavy horse labor over a greater number of months. As every farmer knows, this procedure would mean a very fine surfaced fallow, suitable perhaps for a district like Indian Head, with an abundance of tree shelter, and a heavy soil, much of which has grown grass since it was first brought under cultivation. But on the open plains it would aggravate the soil drifting menace.

Discard Plowing

A custom which is gaining favor in the dry parts of eastern Alberta is that of doing no plowing at all, but simply surface cultivating. R. K. Bohannon, at Sibbald, Alta., is a strong exponent of this method of summerfallowing. The most obvious advantage is that a given area can be handled for the smallest labor cost, as the most expensive single operation is eliminated. On this farm one man takes care of 200 acres of fallow with a four-horse outfit. Mr. Bohannon uses narrow teeth and puts them down as far as the adjustments of the implement permit. The second stroke is done at right angles to the first and also deeply. Subsequent cultivation can be advantageously done with the wide shoes working at more shallow levels. As for results, this farmer grew 500 bushels of Red Bobs in 1920 from 10 bushels sown on 11 acres. His field lot of Marquis averaged 30 bushels in the same year, not particularly a favorable one.

Another advantage of discontinuing plowing is that the stubble and trash is worked into the surface and helps to allay the damage from wind erosion. Likewise there is the minimum loss of moisture occasioned by cultivation.

Two questions suggest themselves, can weeds be effectively controlled, and

is the soil sufficiently aerated? In regard to the first, I suspect that Mr. Bohannon is regarded by his neighbors as a weed crank. He has the compensating satisfaction of possessing one of the cleanest farms in Western Canada. He grows registered seed grain and no system of summerfallowing would appeal to him which did not meet his requirements with respect to freedom from weeds. It is only fair to add, however, that apart from Russian thistle, there is no threatening weed pest in his locality. This method of working a fallow would not recommend itself to farmers fighting weeds with underground stems such as sow thistle, Canada thistle or couch grass.

In regard to soil aeration, time alone will tell. The above yields speak for themselves. In several years' trial Mr. Bohannon has not found one disappointing result from plowless summerfallowing.

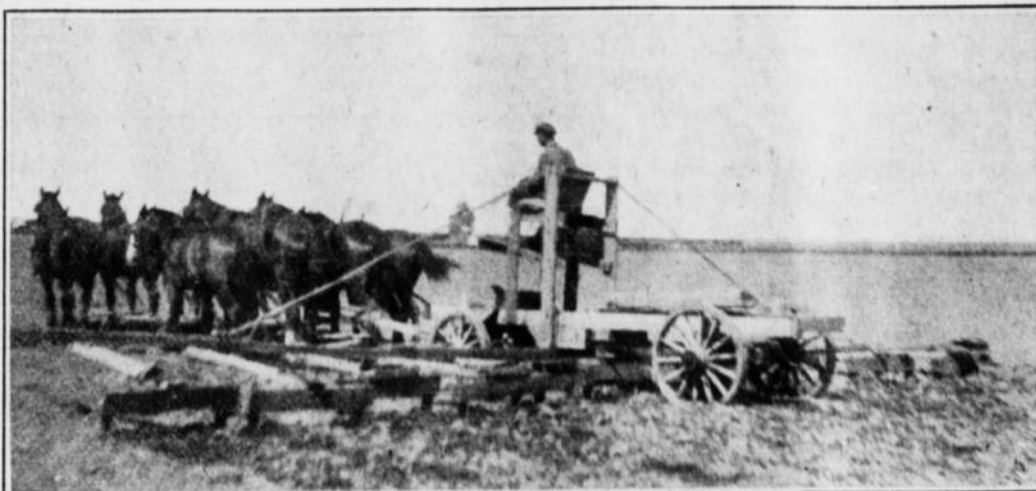
Rod and Wire Weeders

Two years ago C. H. Noble introduced the rotary rod weeder from Pacific coast wheat states, for use on summerfallow where soil drifting was troublesome. Generally speaking, rod weeders have given good satisfaction where soil conditions permit of their use, but they have not been widely purchased as the price is felt to be much too high. Mr. Noble has been doing some inventing on his own account with a home-made wire weeder. The accompanying illustration shows an eight-horse outfit drawing a wire weeder which cuts a swath 39 feet wide.

As is generally known, power costs have been scientifically reduced on the Noble farms by the use of large horse-outfits. A stripped wagon running-gear, carrying a 40-foot girder across its waist, makes a splendid draw-bar to which may be attached seeders, disks, harrows and other light-draft implements. Horse-power supplied according



Mr. Bohannon explaining to Supt. Fairfield, of Lethbridge, the growth he expects to get out of his field of Red Bobs grown on summerfallow which was not plowed. This photo was taken on July 9. The rainfall on this field for the previous nine weeks was exactly two inches, much of it in small showers immediately evaporated.



The home-made 40-foot wire weeder in use on the Noble farms. Below, a sample of the work done. The watch near the centre of the picture gives an idea of the size of the lumps.



to requirements can be conveniently controlled from a suitable seat, placed high enough to give the driver a view of field, horses and implements.

To such a carriage has Mr. Noble attached his wire weeder sections, each one of which is about three feet wide and resembles roughly a cumbersome fiddle bow, the hair being a $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch wire drawn taut over the adjustable ends which are bolted to a plank. Drawn at right angles to the line of travel, these sections accomplish the same work as a rod weeder, killing weeds and stirring the soil slightly without pulverizing the caked surface, which affords a defence against wind blowing. The wire does not rotate as does the rod on the imported implement. Each section has a three-foot tongue which is connected to the draw-bar by about three feet more wire. This allows considerable freedom of motion to the weeder section; it swings and jumps according to unevenness and obstructions in the ground. Mr. Noble has not yet made up his mind as to just what the ultimate usefulness of his wire weeder will be. If several light, shallow cultivations after plowing are going to prove more desirable than a few deeper cultivations, this implement or some adaptation of it will find a place.

Summerfallow Substitute

Prof. Manley Champlin, who had so much to do with the introduction of summerfallow substitutes in South Dakota, is pushing the same idea hard in Saskatchewan. About 100 farmers are co-operating with the agricultural college by carrying on tests with grain seeded in strips, between which cultivation is carried on. The results will not be summarized till next winter. Some farmers who have made the painful acquaintance of Russian thistle look askance at inter-tilled grain crops because of the belief that thistles will prove troublesome within the strips. Prof. Champlin's answer is that the Russian thistle requires a warm soil in which to germinate and does not grow vigorously till late in the season, long after the grain has become established. It is interesting to note here that spotless summerfallows in the Russian thistle districts accumulate enough seeds from wind-blown plants in winter to produce a very serious infestation in the following crop. In the Chinook belt, where the soil warms up early in the summer, fields which have been perfectly summerfallowed in the previous year must be cultivated before seeding in order to keep down Russian thistles.

The Packer Controversy

Early in the year E. S. Hopkins,

Dominion agronomist, issued a pamphlet discouraging the use of packers. From a summary of crop yields at several experimental farms it was made apparent that the use of packers did not increase crop yields. This finding has been vigorously assailed by the proponents of the packer, and it seems as though the last word has not yet been said. One explanation which perhaps goes to show why experimental farms do not have as good results with land packers as ordinary farmers may lie in this: packing on the experimental farms is part of a set treatment which this field gets and that field does not. It has no regard for season. Two formulas are devised and applied to fields and the results compared. It is not a question of the judgment of the superintendent as to whether the field requires it or not. Now of all cultural operations the use of a packer leaves the most room for the exercise of judgment. When to pack and when not to pack is a question that belongs more properly to the art of farming than to the science. Whether this is the explanation or not, there are many good farmers who, with all deference to the published results, are not going to scrap their packers right away.

One of the best bulletins ever published on the subject of summerfallowing appeared this year from the hand of James Murray, agricultural agent at Medicine Hat. Fresh from his battle with soil drifting at Nobleford, he has the following advice on cultivation subsequent to plowing: "Cultivation should be given with tools that do not pulverize the surface. The duckfoot cultivator, the rod weeder, and the spring-tooth harrow are safe tools to use, while the disc and drag harrow should be avoided on account of their pulverizing action. The amount of cultivation necessary after plowing will be much reduced if the spring and early summer work has been thorough and timely. On account of drifting, the surface should be left as rough as possible in the fall. The duckfoot cultivator or the spring-tooth harrow with teeth a foot apart may be used to ridge the land at right angles to the prevailing winds. The ridges retard the action of the wind and also catch considerable snow that would drift off a smooth surface."

Cut-worms

In districts where the Pale Western Cut-worm is troublesome an effort should be made to keep off the summerfallow during the last week of July and the month of August. It is during this period that the cut-worm moth lays its eggs, and it prefers freshly-stirred soil as a place to deposit them. If a light crust covers the land at that time the number of eggs is likely to be greatly reduced and damage from cut-worms the following year minimized.

M. L. Freng, agricultural representative at Lethbridge, was asked: "How can the average summerfallow in your territory be improved?" "There is a widespread disregard," said Mr. Freng, "for some of the elementary considerations in summerfallowing. Many fallows are plowed too late. Many have no previous cultivation, and by the time they are turned over, a large amount of

Continued on Page 18

News from the Organizations

ALBERTA

Prov. Constituency Conventions

The annual conventions have been held recently of the following U.F.A. provincial constituency associations: Wainwright, Lac Ste. Anne, Peace River, Camrose, Alexandra, Whitford, Lacombe and St. Paul.

In addition to the receiving of reports, election of new officers, and the passing of resolutions, an important feature was the addresses from provincial and federal representatives dealing with the work of the past sessions. In most cases the addresses were followed by discussion, in which the speaker dealt with questions introduced from the floor of the convention. J. R. Love, M.L.A., spoke to the Wainwright convention; Hon. V. W. Smith to the Camrose convention; P. J. Enzenauer, M.L.A., to the Alexandra convention; Laudas Joly, M.L.A., to the St. Paul convention; M. Chornohus, M.L.A., to the Whitford convention; Hon. Mrs. Parlyb and Hon. J. E. Brownlee to the Lacombe convention; M. C. McKeen, M.L.A., to the Lac Ste. Anne convention. H. E. Spencer, M.P., addressed the Alexandra, St. Paul and Wainwright conventions, dealing particularly with the fight for the Wheat Board and the reduction in freight rates.

Resolutions were passed at several of the conventions in support of the Wheat Board.

The matter of consolidation of membership dues was discussed by the Lacombe convention, and by resolution referred back to the locals for further consideration. The Camrose convention passed a resolution desiring Central office to formulate a plan of consolidation of fees, and also to receive fees and act as accountants for their association. A constitutional amendment was also suggested by the Camrose convention, to make it impossible for a local to rescind any motion without four weeks' notice. The Wainwright convention reduced the annual fee from one dollar to fifty cents, and empowered their executive to give financial assistance to other provincial constituency associations, after investigation.

The Camrose convention passed further resolutions approving the principle of co-operative marketing; asking the provincial government to counteract an apparent design in Prof. MacGibbon's enquiries to make the evidence favorable to the banks; and asking the provincial government to investigate and if possible develop Alberta's oil resources.

The Peace River delegates went on record as opposed to the Progressive members of parliament amalgamating with the Liberal party; urged that the Peace River district be connected with the west coast by rail; asked for provincial redistribution; and favored a provincial recall law.

The Lac Ste. Anne convention suggested the formation of municipal law courts, declared for long-term loans for agricultural purposes, and asked for the amendment of the Utilities Act.

Craigmyle District Association also held a convention, at which E. J. Garland, M.P., spoke, with especial reference to the Wheat Board bill and immigration.

The U.F.A. Central and Its Work

The report which appeared in the annual report of The U.F.A. Central Office and Its Work has been reprinted, and copies can be had from Central office without charge. It deals with the finances of the organization and the various phases of the work done by the Central office.

MANITOBA

Manitoba's Next Contest

Article No. 3

N.B.—Under this heading during coming months practical prohibition campaign material will be furnished. It is suggested that our workers should file the articles for use when the referendum campaign opens.

Underlying Principles

The proposal to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors is based upon the

Reading matter for this page is supplied by the three provincial associations, and all reports and communications in regard thereto should be sent to H. Higginbotham, sec'y, United Farmers of Alberta, Calgary; J. R. Muselman, sec'y, Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, Regina; or W. R. Wood, sec'y, United Farmers of Manitoba, Winnipeg, and not direct to The Guide office.

principle that the people have an inherent right to better their conditions whenever they proceed in a legal and orderly manner to accomplish that end. Or, as it has been put, looking at it from the point of view of the state, "The power of the state to protect health and public morals is a power originally and always belonging to the state." No one seeks to impose the will of an individual or a clique or a minority upon the populace. When prohibition is realized, it is the nation taking action which it believes to be in the public interest, and in a democratic country the responsibility for such action rests upon the citizens.

It scarcely needs to be proved today that the liquor traffic has been a menace to public health and public morals. Public health departments in many centres, both in Canada and the United States, have taken a position on this question that should convince anyone. That of New York city stated in a recent bulletin: "It is no use for us to go on fighting disease and crime if we do not do something to abolish the chief factor in causation. . . . It is believed that diminution of the consumption of alcohol by the community would mean less tuberculosis, less poverty, less dependency, less pressure on our hospitals, asylums and jails."

Justice Harlan, speaking for the Supreme Court of the United States, made the following statement: "We

cannot shut out of view the fact within the knowledge of all that the public health, the public morals and the public safety may be endangered by the general use of intoxicating drinks."

When it is recognized how prohibition has won its widespread acceptance, and how it is put into the statutes of the province or the nation, all the twaddle about fanaticism and narrow-mindedness and minority government falls to the ground. Prohibition is the people of the nation acting in the interests of the general well-being and especially for the protection of the youth and the womanhood and the home life of the population. What the people of a nation desire to do with these as their objectives they have the inherent right to do and will not be hindered from doing.

Junior Locals at Work

A number of picnics were held this summer in the Rapid City district, where the various Junior locals engaged in interesting baseball competitions. The finals were played off in Moline district with Little Saskatchewan leading and Moline second.

Millbrook Juniors have already found baseball a good summer sport. Before the baseball season was over they were plucky enough to challenge the senior local, and were jubilant when they found the score 18-13 in their favor.

Melita Juniors, who organized recently, have been engaging in community

singing. They have found open-air meetings most popular during the summer months, and have already spent several delightful days in the open. Their last one in River Park, Melita, opened with community singing, after which the business was conducted, then all went in for a bathe and a swim and returned with appetites ready to enjoy the appetizing refreshments.

Kelroe U.F.W.M. Lawn Social

Kelroe U.F.W.M. lawn social was a huge success. The lawn looked beautiful, lit up with electric lights hung in Japanese lanterns. There were candy and ice cream booths, but the principal attraction was the fortune teller's tent where the young ladies and gentlemen flocked to hear their future. Then there was tennis and dancing on the green till 10.30, when luncheon was served. Sixty-two dollars was realized from the proceeds of their social.

The next two meetings in this Women's Section will consider the questions of social welfare and public health, with an address by Miss St. Ruth on vitamins.

SASKATCHEWAN

A Community Song Book

Just previous to the last annual convention of the S.G.G.A., the Central office issued a small song book containing words only of thirty-five songs and hymns. It was originally intended to issue a larger edition and also an edition with music, but this was found impracticable for the time being. It was announced in the Foreword of the little book issued, however, that this matter would be taken up later.

In the meantime it was found that a proposal was under consideration by a committee of the Canadian Council of Agriculture to issue a book for use by all the provinces, and it was felt that it was not desirable to proceed further with a separate book for Saskatchewan, but to work in conjunction with the C.C.A. Song Book Committee. For some time, therefore, the Central office has been in correspondence with Miss Mabel E. Finch, of Winnipeg, secretary of the committee, trying to find some common basis on which to proceed. Enquiries are being made as to the cost of publication, and each provincial association is being requested to forward a list of songs for consideration. Financial conditions are not very favorable for proceeding with the work immediately, but by the time the book has been lined up and the necessary details arranged, conditions may have so improved as to enable the work to go forward.

So many enquiries have been received at the Central office of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association for the music edition that it was felt a few words of explanation were desirable.

The G.G.A. Honor Roll

Copies of the association honor roll, containing six hundred names of men who sacrificed their lives in the Great War, which were ordered some time ago by the executive of the association, were delivered a few days ago at the Central office. A copy is being sent to the nearest relative of each of the men whose names are included in the roll, together with a sympathetic letter, which also contains a description of the symbolical meaning of the scenes depicted on the roll.

The copies are done in four colors and gold, and the work is a most artistic production, having won the great appreciation of the artist, James Henderson, of Fort Qu'Appelle, Sask. The despatch of the copies has already begun, and secretaries who have not yet responded to the Central office appeals for the names and addresses of the relatives entitled to copies should do so immediately. Arrangements have also been made for framing where this cannot be done locally. A price list will go out with each copy, and all orders should be sent to the Central office, Regina.

The Producers' Share

How It Was Arrived At in a Dairy Community in New York State—By A. W. Keeton

THIS is a story of a fight for justice, successfully waged by the milk-producing farmers of a typical agricultural district in the state of New York. It is a story with a moral, and its value lies chiefly in the fact that the weapon used by the embattled farmers in their economic struggle is about the only one that is fitted to bring victory to any group similarly placed—the weapon of co-operative marketing.

A few years ago the dairy industry of the community of which the little town of Fillmore is the centre, was a comparatively simple affair. Scattered among the beautifully wooded hills, among which wanders the little Genesee River, were a number of small cheese factories, privately owned. The farmers attended to the business of producing the milk, drew it to the nearest factory, and took what they could get for it, and were thankful—more or less. There was a contract with the cheese-maker, and the price paid for the milk depended on the fluctuating price of the cheese market.

Then appeared the milk company. They built a big factory in town, and went into the business of producing various kinds of condensed milk. Things were looking up and everybody was happy. But the company had no wish to compete with the cheese factories for their supply of milk. So they went about and bought up all the cheese factories. Then suddenly the price of milk dropped, so far as the producers were concerned. The price continued to drop, until a level was reached at which the production of milk ceased to be profitable.

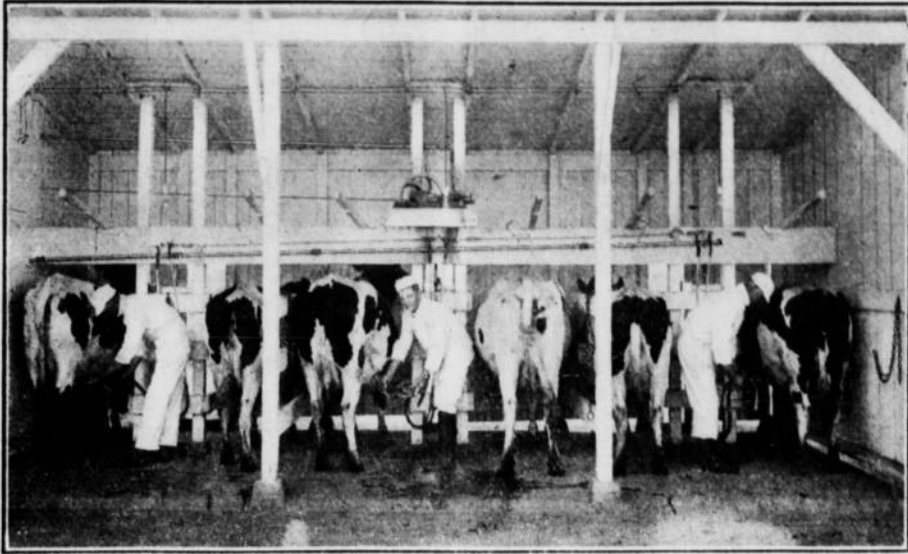
So the producers organized a dairy-men's league for mutual protection. When they felt that their membership was sufficiently strong to make it interesting, they declined to accept the company's price and called a strike. The farmers were suddenly faced with the problem of disposing of the milk. Some carried it to a distant cheese factory, overlooked by the company's buyers. Others separated the cream and shipped it to Buffalo. In the end the farmers won, and succeeded in securing

a fair price. But it was a costly business, and several strikes were necessary. The farmers began to tire of this method of fighting, and cast about for something more efficient and less costly. They again found the solution through co-operation.

The dairy-men's league proceeded to erect a large building in the town. The company began to sit up and take notice. The building turned out to be a cheese factory, which was to be owned and operated by the farmers. At first it was not found necessary to equip the factory, for the company climbed down and met the just demands of the farmers. When the company presently began to suspect that the factory was largely a bluff, there had to be another strike, and then the work was completed, so that the farmers were prepared in any emergency to run their own factory, and market their own produce.

At the present time that is how the matter stands. The cheese factory is not in operation, and so long as the company plays fair the farmers are willing to deal with them and stick to their own proper business of milk production. But the cheese factory stands as an insurance policy. It is ready for operation at an hour's notice. The company knows perfectly well that without the supply of raw material they must close down. The farmers know that in case of need they are ready to help themselves. And behind them is the moral support of the dairy-men's league efficiently organized throughout the state.

I said that this story has a moral. It may be argued that so far as the grain growers of Western Canada are concerned, no such solution is available. They cannot raise the threat of a competitive market. And yet, whatever means may be adopted by the farmers in providing for the efficient and profitable marketing of their products, this at least is true—it must be done co-operatively. How it will be worked out ultimately by the various agricultural groups in the West is another question. There is no doubt, and this story is only another illustration of the fact—the watchword for the present is—Co-operative Marketing.



A releaser type of milking machine at work in a certified milk plant in California. One cow in each pair is being milked continuously. After the teat cups have been attached to the right-hand cow, the left-hand cow, which has just been milked, is stripped by hand, released and replaced by a fresh cow whose udder is washed. By that time the right-hand cow has been milked, the teat cups are transferred and the process repeated indefinitely. On Mr. Alexander's farm, at Grosse Isle, Man., where the same type of machine is used, two attendants handle sixty cows in one hour and forty minutes.

Releaser Milking Machines

Manitoba Farmer Successfully Operates Type of Machine Which Has Been A Big Factor in the Development of New Zealand Dairying

FOUR or five months in every year cities in Western Canada consume large quantities of New Zealand butter. This product has to meet transportation charges incidental to a rail journey of 1,500 miles, and water journey of 6,000 miles during which it must be iced. Much of it comes off land which costs \$200 per acre. This is in part compensated for by the fact that New Zealand pastures are green for twelve months in the year, whereas we have to do considerable inside feeding for half of that time. But it is not this natural advantage which has enabled this outside product to replace the home-grown article at certain times of the year so much as it is the degree of organization to which the New Zealanders have subjected their dairy industry. Close observers tell us that with the known possibilities of silage, if Western Canada were to seriously take up winter dairying on her cheap lands, and specialize in the quality article, these provinces could compete in the best markets of the world with any butter makers.

On paper this can be demonstrated irrefutably. Why does practice lag so far behind theory? The chief reasons seem to be first, a disinclination to go in for a line of work which western farmers from experience regard as drudgery; second, lack of buildings and facilities for the proper conduct of winter dairying; third, distance from shipping stations; and fourth, lack of information.

Won't Expand on Old Lines

If an extension of winter dairying meant an increase in the number of cows kept with no change in the system of handling them, there would be no hope for any progress in this country. Farmers and farm women who look back at an apprenticeship of dragging away for ten minutes with freezing hands at the diminutive teats of a scrawny beef heifer in some dark corner of a pole stable, with weeks of accumulation of stable manure, for the reward of a lard pail full of milk, are not hopeful converts to any kind of dairying. It means to them more of this and less of some pleasanter farm occupation; it means longer hours with no let-up and dribbling returns. Does this necessarily follow? Emphatically no!

Releaser Machines in New Zealand

The dairy industry in New Zealand has received great impetus from the wide adoption of mechanical milkers, particularly a newer development known as the releaser type. Releaser machines have recently made their way to the Pacific coast states and promise to supplant the old type. Their chief advantage is that of a saving of labor. Milk cans are never carried into the stable; there is a con-

tinuous flow of milk direct from the cows through an overhead pipe into the milk house where it is delivered into a cooler, separator or bottling machine in the case of certified milk. It is of particular value in the production of the latter article as the milk is never exposed to stable odors or to the air, and the bacteria count is thereby reduced to the minimum.

A Manitoba Plant

Several releaser machines have made their way into Western Canada since their manufacture was started two years ago in Vancouver. One of these is to be seen on the farm of W. T. Alexander, Grosse Isle, Man. A large number of cows have always been kept on this farm, and previous to the instalment of the machine the job of milking was divided among the numerous hired men engaged in field work. Every farmer knows what that means. So does every hired man. Since the machine took over the job two men do all the work. Sixty cows have been put through in one hundred minutes. At milking time the cows are all driven into the large stable and fastened in stanchions. The milker is a three-unit machine, that is three pairs of cows are going through the process all the time. The end six stalls in the stable are fitted up for milking as the machine is stationary. The milk house is situated in another small building just outside the stable. In it is located the small gasoline engine which drives a vacuum pump, furnishing the power for the milker. Vacuum operates through a master pulsator located over the centre unit. This pulsator regulates the action of all three sets of teat cups and operates the device by which milk is delivered from the discharge pipe without reducing the vacuum.

Handling the Cows

While the first cow of each pair is being milked its mate has her udder washed awaiting her turn for the teat cups. When cow No. 1 is finished the teat cups are transferred to cow No. 2. While No. 2 is being milked, No. 1, is stripped by hand, the stanchion opened, bossy moves off and is replaced by cow No. 3, which is fetched from her own stall, fastened, and has her udder washed waiting her turn. This process is repeated until the whole herd is milked. After each cow is released she walks out to pasture. There is a continual procession of cows to and from the machine. After a few days the cows come to know exactly what is expected of them and their entry and exit is as mechanical as the operation of the milker itself.

While the machine is giving eminent satisfaction, it is not working at its best. The stable was not built to accommodate it, and the cows are not particularly good dairy stock. They do not object to the action of the mechanical milker any more than they do to



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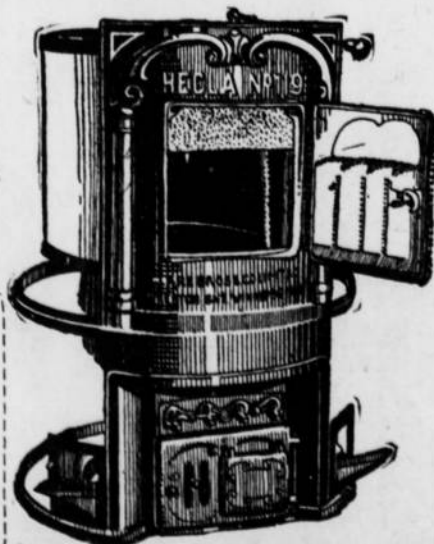
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G.G.G. Aug. 23, '22



hand milking. It was expected that there would be a tendency for them to deposit droppings in the alley way as they were being moved about, but this expectation was not materialized.

So far from the drudgery of milking before and after a day's work in the field, the hired men who operate the milker are perfectly satisfied with the new job, and the others who had been released from an uncongenial chore are frequent visitors to the mug which hangs next to the cooler.

It is said that for the most economical operation of a releaser machine, a herd should not number less than twenty and thirty is even more satisfactory. Price is a slight drawback, as in comparison with other types it is a trifle higher. Operators declare that it takes about one hour to sterilize the milker. The overhead pipe and all other parts are demountable. Agents who are distributing releaser milking machines would have it believed that their particular type of machine was the one labor-saving factor which has raised New Zealand dairying to such a high level, and which has consequently raised the price of dairy land in that commonwealth and conferred the immense benefits that follow in the train of a stabilized farming industry. Be that as it may, this machine has great possibilities in overcoming the difficulties which keep farmers in Western Canada from growing milk in the seasons when the price is high.

Crossing and Feeding Pigs

An interesting experiment in cross-breeding of swine is being conducted at the Dominion experimental farm at Scott, in Northwestern Saskatchewan. A feeding test is being carried on at the same time. While the superintendent says in his report for 1921 that the experiment has not gone far enough to justify final conclusions, he supplies particulars of results of crossing Yorkshire sires on Berkshire sows and Berkshire sires on Yorkshire dams. The Yorkshires were about two weeks older than the other lots; hence they ate more and made greater gains, but the others made cheaper gains. The sires are named first in the hyphenated terms. The Yorkshire-Berkshires gained more and the Berkshire-Yorkshires gained less than the pure-breds of each type. When the cost of feed is deducted from the selling price of each lot, the Yorkshire-Berkshire cross gave the greatest profit and the pure-breds came second. The difference in type of the cross-breds was quite marked, and became more noticeable as the pigs approached maturity. The Berkshire-Yorkshires resembled the thicker Berkshire type of the sire, while the Yorkshire-Berkshire was longer in body and smoother in outline, thus conforming to the Yorkshire sire or the select bacon type.

The deductions to be drawn are that in proportion to the feed consumed the Yorkshire-Berkshires were the most profitable; that the pure-bred Yorkshires were more profitable than the Berkshire-Yorkshires; and that of the cross-bred lots, the Yorkshire-Berkshire is the more profitable type of the two to feed.

In methods of feeding it was found that the self-feeder gave greater profit than the trough even with more feed consumed. One of the lots had recourse to a self-feeder and rape pasture, and it was found that this method reduced the cost of the production of pork by 60 cents per 100 pounds, or about 44 pounds of chop was saved per pig for the feeding period.

A further experiment was conducted as to the value of barley and rye as feeds for fattening. Two lots of six pigs each were fed a ration composed of three parts of oat chop, lot one receiving in addition one part rye chop and lot two one part barley chop. The chop mixture was accompanied with a liberal supply of water each day, the rye chop requiring the most, as it was inclined to be somewhat sticky. The meal mixture required per pound gain was 4.9 pounds of rye, as compared with 5.4 pounds of barley mixture. The conclusion is that at reasonable prices rye is a profitable feed for fattening pigs.

The report, which can be had on application to the Publications Branch of the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, also tells of experiment, forage crop growing, poultry raising, etc., at the Scott farm.

The Grain Growers' Guide

Hog Grading to Start Soon

Swine raisers who have been making some effort to supply the quality bacon article which packers have been exhorting them to produce will be pleased at the announcement that hog grading, first promised by Hon. Mr. Motherwell's department for May, will finally be put into operation before the heavy fall run begins. The revised regulations are not yet available, but it is understood that government graders will not pass on animals unless their services are required because of a dispute between buyer and seller. Hog grading can serve a great purpose if the department will go at it courageously.

1,000 Eggs In Every Hen

Don't Kill Your Yearling Birds—New
System of Poultry Keeping—If
You Keep Chickens

CUT THIS OUT

"The great trouble with the poultry business has always been that the laying life of a hen was too short," says Henry Trafford, International Poultry Expert and Breeder, for nearly 18 years Editor of Poultry Success.

The average pullet lays 150 eggs. If kept the second year, she may lay 100 more. Then she goes to market. Yet it has been scientifically established that every pullet is born or hatched with over one thousand minute egg germs in her system—and may be made to lay them on a highly profitable basis over a period of four to six years' time if given proper care.

How to work to get 1,000 eggs from every hen is the poultry system explained in a Bulletin issued by Mr. Trafford, one copy of which will be sent absolutely free to any reader who keeps six hens or more.

If you want your hens to make more money for you, cut this out and send it with your name and address to Henry Trafford, Suite 331 N. Herald Bldg., Binghamton, N.Y., and a free copy of his 1,000 EGG HEN Bulletin will be sent by return mail.

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An Efficient Root Cellar

A root cellar is of no use unless there is means of growing and using the roots. At the experimental station at Rosthern turnips have been grown under field conditions for eleven years at costs varying from fourteen to forty dollars per acre, depending upon methods of handling. They yield from nine to thirteen tons per acre, depending upon the season. These were fed to sheep, dairy cattle and beef cattle, returning a value of approximately seven dollars per ton.

An efficient cellar may be constructed by digging a pit nine feet deep, and as large as desired, a convenient size being fifteen feet by thirty feet. Using seven or eight-foot posts placed at two foot centres for walls, and held in place by similar posts for rafters, cover the wall posts outside with poles or rough lumber and fill with earth. Cover the roof with poles or rough lumber and two feet of earth. At one end make an entrance with two doors at the bottom and cover the entrance with a porch.

Such a cellar made of poplar logs lasted for four years and kept potatoes without freezing every winter. Poplar, however, is not recommended. A similar cellar of cedar posts and spruce lumber treated with creosote built in 1917 does not show any signs of decay after five years. Details of this root cellar may be seen in Pamphlet No. 10, Root and Storage Cellars, recently issued by the Dominion experimental farms and may be secured upon application to the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.—W. A. Munro.

Don't Prune Tree Plantations

Pruning in a prairie tree plantation is a matter on which information is always sought.

"The trees are too close." "There are too many branches on them." "I want to be able to walk under my trees." "I can't get in among them to cultivate."

These are the remarks that usually accompany the question, "When is the best time to prune my plantation?"

The usual answer is, "Don't prune the plantation at all," although it can be modified sometimes.

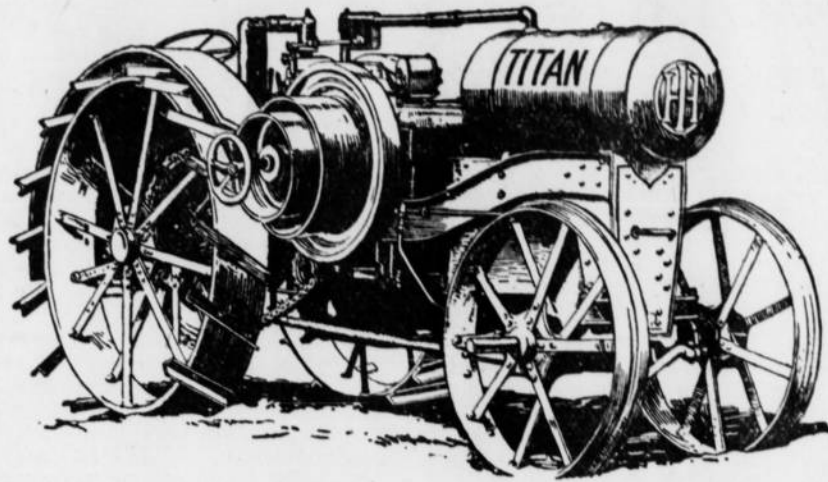
It all depends upon our conception of what a plantation is for. If it is only intended as a narrow belt of three or four rows of trees with its shelter value of no importance, and plenty of time and money to keep it cultivated always available, then it may be pruned. The trees then become little more than a number of individual trees and can be treated accordingly.

But if the plantation is intended for a shelter it is a different story. A shelter belt is usually from 16 to 18 rows wide, and its chief business is to grow up as rapidly as possible to provide the shelter it is intended to do. The wind blows along near the ground just as much as it does in the tree tops, often more so, and when the lower branches of the trees are all pruned off, it is at once evident that that part of the plantation at least is not fulfilling its proper function as a shelter. The wind passes through quite freely, and as far as that part is concerned it is no longer a shelter.

Thick Shelters Mean Moisture

Then there is another aspect of the case. Growth on the prairie is mostly a matter of rainfall, and as the sun and wind are our great moisture robbers, the trees are planted close together to keep them out and so sufficient moisture is preserved for use of the plantation.

This is a principle well known in all forest operations, and one of the first anxieties of the forester all over the world is to get the ground shaded and sheltered as quickly as possible by the leaves and branches of the trees. When this is understood and a little attention paid to the relative rainfalls of most countries as compared with Saskatchewan or Alberta, it will be seen how important the business of our prairie plantations is in growing our shelter belts. If it is necessary in countries where the rainfall is from 30 to 100 inches, how much more is it necessary here where we are lucky to get 13 to 20 inches, and in a country, too, where bright sunshine and high winds are



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THRESHING season is a mighty serious proposition. The golden stream that runs down the grain spout into the wagon is the result of a whole year's work and its quality and quantity determine the wages of the whole family. The far-sighted grain grower will take no chances with an old, worn-out separator that may blow half the grain into the stack, but will look the market over and pick the machine which is recognized as a grain saver.

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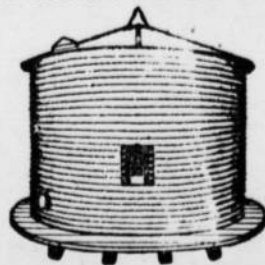
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The Farmers' Bargain Counter — Guide Classified Ads.

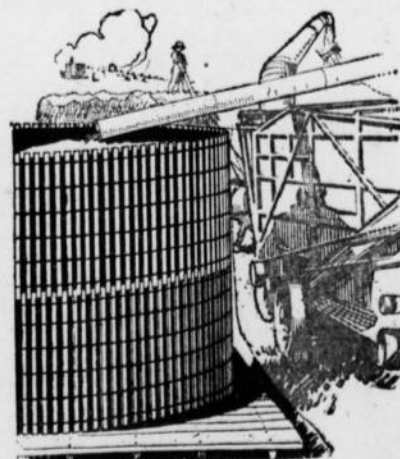
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among the outstanding features of the climate.

The branches are necessary to keep the plantation healthy and should not be pruned. Any pruning necessary will be done by nature herself as time goes on. The canopy of foliage shuts out the light, and as this process continues the lower branches die and drop off. Better leave the plantation pruning to nature. She never makes mistakes.

Modifications of this principle may sometimes be made where some of the trees, for one reason or another, develop three or four stems. Here the extra stems should not be cut off except two or three feet at the top of all of them but the best one. This gives the leader a chance to get ahead and become the tree proper.

Beware of Drastic Pruning

As the leaf canopy gets high up and these dominated stems die, they may be cut off close to the main stem if thought advisable and the wounds painted.

The pruning of a plantation is a delicate operation that is usually best left to nature. She is the great teacher and when we interfere unduly with any of her methods she always comes back with a counter punch we may regret. Better leave the shelter belt alone till it is about 30 feet high, when the dominated trees can be removed, leaving the vigorous ones to be the permanent plantation.

The soil is the most important consideration in a shelter plantation, and the only way to keep it in good condition is to maintain as much as possible the close canopy of the leaves.—Archibald Mitchell.

Sunflower Varieties

Although sunflowers have been known and used for a great many years, it is only in recent years that the wide agricultural possibilities of the crop have been recognized.

With the advent of mixed farming in the former strictly grain-growing areas of the country and the increased recognition of the value of the silo, has come the demand for silage crops in areas unsuited for corn growing. It is in this connection that sunflowers offer the greatest possibility.

As yet there has not been sufficient breeding work or testing of varieties to warrant any definite statement regarding the different so-called commercial varieties. As the sunflower is an open fertilized plant, most commercial seed is a mixture of types. This fact, however, affords us a good chance of eventually securing uniform varieties of the most desirable habit of growth. At the present time the Forage Crop Division has isolated a large number of types of sunflowers, these range in height from three feet to seventeen feet, and in habit of growth from unbranched types having a single head to types having branches at each primary leaf axil, and numerous heads. There is also a wide variation in habit of branching, from branches growing straight out to those that grow almost parallel with the main stem. Some of these types give considerable promise of becoming very desirable commercial varieties.

The commercial varieties tested so far at the Central Experimental Farm have shown a variation in yield from as low as ten tons per acre to as high as 23 tons. The most satisfactory of these varieties available to the farmer is the Mammoth Russian. The published results of other sunflower experiments in Canada and the United States are also fairly well in accord in recommending this variety as the safest proposition at the present time for the man who desires to grow sunflowers for silage.—G. P. McRostie, C.E.F., Ottawa.

Montana Treatment for Gophers

Q.—Is it true that poisoned oats are effective in killing gophers at any time during the summer? Is it also true that poisoned oats will not kill bird life? Please give the formula for a suitable solution.

A.—Oats covered with a starch solution which is poisoned with strychnine alkaloid will not deteriorate and will be eaten readily by gophers at any time during the summer when wheat which has been soaked in strychnine sulphate sours and will not tempt them in the least. All bird life is particularly resistant to poisoning by strychnine. Prairie chickens, partridges, and domestic poultry may feed safely on poisoned oats, a few grains of which will kill gophers in

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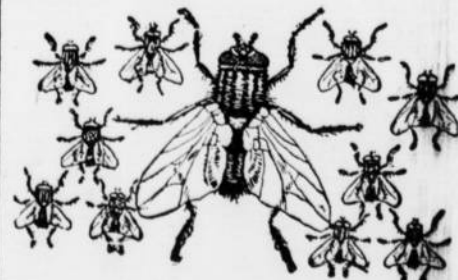
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Easy Now to Rid Your Place of Flies

Widely Known Scientist Discovers Wonderful Chemical That is Fatal to Flies. Not a Poison—Harmless to Stock.

Flies are one of the most dangerous and annoying things with which the farmer has to contend. Now, through the discovery of E. R. Alexander, widely known scientist, you can rid your house and barns and livestock of these pests almost instantly, and with no trouble at all. This discovery is in the form of an organic chemical that is fatal to flies and similar pests, such as chiggers, mosquitoes and moths.



This new discovery, which is called Alexander's Rid-O-Fly, is not a poison. Though it kills flies like magic, farm animals and human beings are not affected by it at all. In addition to killing these insects, Rid-O-Fly is a strong repellent. Flies will not come near stock or buildings where Rid-O-Fly has been used. Rid-O-Fly is particularly valuable for cows and horses, as it is a known fact that flies do untold harm to these animals.

So confident is Dr. Alexander that his discovery will rid your house, barns and livestock of these pests that he offers to send a \$2.00 supply for only \$1.00, on the guarantee that if Rid-O-Fly does not solve your fly problems it will cost you nothing. A big Toronto Bank guarantees the reliability of this offer. Just send money order, check or currency for \$1.00 to the Alexander Laboratories, 5002 Terminal, Toronto, Ont., and this introductory offer will be mailed at once.

five minutes. Directions for making poison paste follow:

1. Mix one ounce of strychnine alkaloid, powdered, and one ounce of baking soda (one tablespoonful) together in dry form.

2. Prepare starch paste as follows: Dissolve one heaping tablespoonful of dry gloss starch in a little cold water. When thoroughly dissolved, add enough water to make three-fourths of a pint. Boil and stir constantly until a thin, clear paste is formed.

3. Now stir the mixture of strychnine and baking soda into the starch while the latter is still hot; stir thoroughly until a creamy mass is formed.

4. Add one-fourth pint of any ordinary syrup, such as corn syrup, and stir thoroughly.

5. Add one-eighth ounce (one teaspoonful) of saccharine (one-eighth of an ounce (one tablespoonful) of glycerine, and again stir thoroughly.

6. Pour this mixture over 20 quarts of good clean oats and stir until every kernel is covered with a thin coat of starch paste. This can be done in an ordinary wash tub.

A quart contains 120 teaspoonfuls, or enough for that many burrows.

To Stabilize Grain Market

In acknowledging receipt of the communication from the committee of Alberta and Saskatchewan announcing abandonment of the Wheat Board, Premier King asked if the western provinces had any other suggestions to make as to how the federal government could help in facilitating the marketing of the western wheat crop.

In reply Premier Dunning sent the following telegram:

"Your wire August 15. Believe your government can co-operate to secure more steady and orderly marketing of crop, which was one of the important objects of the wheat board idea. The Saskatchewan government believes it will be financially harmful to all Canada if the western crop is rushed to market under present disorganized financial condition of European countries.

"The principal reason for farmers rushing grain on the market is to meet financial obligations due in the fall months, for which creditors are pressing.

Prevent Slaughter of Prices

"The Saskatchewan government intends, as formerly, calling a meeting of the principal creditor classes in an endeavor to secure their co-operation in bringing about steadier marketing.

"The banks are under federal jurisdiction and we feel sure your government could render valuable assistance by calling the bankers together and devising means whereby the banks will arrange to co-operate in preventing the slaughter of grain prices, which is inevitable if the crop is rushed to market to an extent necessary to meet the farmers' fall obligations promptly.

"Also would respectfully urge that all facilities of the department of trade and commerce be used to develop markets for export grain.

"(Signed) Chas. A. Dunning."

With the failure of the efforts to establish a wheat board, the suggestions made by Mr. Dunning with regard to the banks, and the action which the Saskatchewan government proposes to take with regard to other creditors of farmers, represent about all that can be done this year of a practical nature. There is grave danger of a slump in prices, but this may possibly be averted by the action proposed by Mr. Dunning.

Farm Loan Legislation

The Natural Resources Intelligence Branch of the Department of the Interior has compiled a synopsis of all the legislation of the provinces of Canada dealing with farm loans and rural credits. Copies of the pamphlet may be had on application to department.

Prof. Dowell Goes South

Professor A. A. Dowell, who has been in charge of the animal husbandry branch of the college of agriculture, at Edmonton, has resigned from that position to join the agricultural faculty at the University of Minnesota. Dean Howes is now engaged in selecting Prof. Dowell's successor.

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WRITE FOR CIRCULAR

Provinces Abandon Wheat Board

Continued from Page 3

sulted with regard to the proposed board, but that the exchange was opposed to the board, and that to ask it to co-operate with the proposed board was equivalent to asking it to "adopt a policy which would have been a flagrant contradiction of all which the grain trade stated under oath at Ottawa." The statement goes on to say that the grain trade "now as before is opposed to the nationalization of the marketing of wheat." Mr. McFarland's enquiry as to whether the grain trade would give sympathetic co-operation to the proposed wheat board, was answered, the statement says, in the following message:

"John I. McFarland,
"Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Calgary.
"Members representing large investments conscientiously believe present grain trade methods are superior to government trading, and deny government wheat trading would assist farmers. Grain companies will make larger advances to farmers than a wheat board could, and farmer can sell when he pleases. Pressure on farmers to sell is not due to method of marketing, and will remain no matter what price of wheat is, so long as farmers' obligations concentrate upon them at harvest time. Members desire to assist producers as strongly as anyone, but they cannot see how government wheat trading scheme can render real assistance, or do other than take a serious gamble in the wheat of the country. Wheat board legislation will not give a good substitute for open marketing, and the members I speak for believe failure of board would be attributed to grain trade if the grain trade offered to co-operate with you, or any other chairman. Members therefore have so far been spectators; they put their views before parliamentary committee, but they have not attempted to influence anyone who has been offered the management of proposed board, and they cannot take responsibility for creation of board or for its operations one way or the other."

"(Signed), J. C. GAGE."

No Action in Manitoba

Premier Bracken of Manitoba, announced subsequent to the statement of Premiers Greenfield and Dunning, that no action would be taken by the government of Manitoba in connection with a wheat board, in view of the abandonment of the project by the governments of Alberta and Saskatchewan, but that the question of a wheat board would be discussed at the first session of the new legislature.

Maturing War Bonds

Those people who are fortunate enough to hold government war bonds maturing on December 1, 1922, should give attention to the announcement of the Department of Finance, regarding renewal of the loan. The minister of finance is endeavoring to keep renewal of these bonds within Canada, and is offering to exchange the maturing bonds for new bonds bearing the same rate of interest and running for either five or ten years as the investor may prefer. A further inducement is a bonus of one month's interest on the renewal which makes the interest offered higher than that paid on the recent loan raised in New York. Arrangements for exchange of the bonds can be made at any branch of a chartered bank. Those who do not care to renew will have their bonds redeemed in cash on the maturing date.

Drought Relief Act

Approximately 10 per cent. of farmers in the drought area in the south have taken advantage of the Drought Relief Act, according to a statement made by Commissioner E. J. Fream. This has meant the opening of 2,000 files since June 26 last, when the commissioner began his work. Altogether he expects that there will be about 2,500 files opened. "I believe the peak has been passed," Mr. Fream remarked, "and we will now have a chance of dealing with these files so that adjustments might be recommended."

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The Countrywoman

Types of Pictures and Their Use

A FEW weeks ago the Countrywoman discussed appreciation of good pictures and their influence in our lives. Almost every home has pictures on its walls. Some are chosen carefully and well, others are badly chosen and badly used. This week we would like to quote Mrs. H. B. Pier, of the University of Nebraska College of Agriculture, on Types of Pictures and Where to Use Them.

"Styles in pictures change as well as in clothing. Not so many years ago enlarged family portraits occupied a prominent place in our parlor or living-room; today, we realize that they are of so personal nature that they are out of place in these rooms. Perhaps every family has one or more of these pictures and the question arises, 'Where shall we put them?' The bedroom, if any place. The living-room is a place where we receive and entertain our friends, and we cannot expect them to cherish our relatives or friends as we do. Neither should we expect them to enjoy looking at enlarged pictures of people they do not know, and whom, as far as they know, may be dead or alive.

"Photographs (not enlarged) may be framed in neat frames and used in bedrooms, or if well arranged a very few in the living-room, although they are not considered very appropriate for the latter.

"We can all remember when pictures of still life, highly colored, such as fruits, birds, fish, and vegetables, adorned the walls of living-rooms. When we stop to think about them, can we think of anything more unpleasant and unnatural than three brightly colored ducks hanging heads downward on our dining-room walls? Simple pictures in water colors, such as landscape scenes are appropriate. Very few pictures are needed in a dining-room.

"Sometimes an entire home is furnished with pictures painted by one member of the family. These paintings are very often poorly painted and are not attractive to our friends. In that case they should be used in the bedrooms or halls, not in a conspicuous place in the living-room. If these pictures are worthy, and many times they are, they should be placed in the living-room with other pictures.

"If one is fond of nature, Corot has painted many beautiful country scenes such as Spring and Dance of the Nymphs. Millet has painted peasant life most wonderfully. Some of his best known pictures are The Angelus, The Sowers, and The Gleaners. One of the most beautiful of child life is the Age of Innocence, by Reynolds. These are just a few of many of the beautiful and inspiring pictures one may choose. The Song of the Lark is another picture that is very much worth while.

"One of the best ways to cultivate a taste for good pictures is to first study one good picture—look at the coloring—usually bright colors in pictures are not good. Study the pictures to see if they are true to life. If you like a picture, analyze it, learn why you like it. Learn something about the artist who painted it, then learn the story of the picture. Many times we learn to love a picture if we know its meaning as shown by the Angelus story.

"Watt's picture called Hope, has helped thousands of men and women, after they have heard the story. (Some club member tell it to club). It is also helpful to study several pictures painted by one artist.

"The frame of any picture should be so modest that it will not detract from the picture. Picture should be the centre of interest. Much framing is overdone, heavy elaborate frames are not in good taste; simple, yet beautiful, wooden ones are in better taste than oppressive, decorated gilt frames. The tone of the picture should dictate color of frames. Brown pictures in a brown frame—need not be exactly the same shade always. Black and white pictures should be in black frames.

"For hanging pictures fine picture wire should be used. Pictures should hang almost flat on the wall and vertical lines should be used for hanging the

picture rather than having an ugly triangle when one hook is used. Or push nails may be used, which do away with a wire. These hold as high as thirty or forty pounds.

"Most pictures are hung too high. As a rule they should be hung so that the centre of the picture comes near the eye level though it may be slightly above it. In hanging pictures in a group, choose pictures that are related in shape and size. The light in a room should also be a determining factor in the location of pictures."

Pellagra Appears

During the past month a case of pellagra has been found in Chatham, Ontario. In Canada, the disease is practically unknown, but in European countries it has been common in certain parts for centuries. Even in the United States there are localities where it is prevalent. The first time a case was identified on this continent was in 1907, and ten years afterwards, health authorities across the line estimated that there were 165,000 people suffering from pellagra. The majority of these lived in the Southern States.

Perhaps one reason why the people of Canada have been free from the disease is that it is closely associated with poverty. Although most of us here are poor, we are seldom without enough to eat, while in the more densely settled parts of the south there are many people who are forced to live on a very restricted diet. Pellagra is most prevalent in country villages and the slums of cities. The number of cases increases in years of crop failures.

The disease makes its appearance gradually. The digestion becomes upset followed by soreness of the mouth, making it hard for the patient to eat. There is also considerable intestinal disturbance which seriously weakens the victim. Next there appears a skin eruption on various parts of the body. Later death may follow.

If pellagra is treated early enough it is usually possible to cure the patient by reforming the diet. It has been found that those who suffer from the disease have lived almost entirely upon cereal or starchy foods, and thus do not

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Brown Wolf SCARF \$28.50

have a properly balanced diet. In the Southern States some of the poorer classes exist during the winter season upon corn bread, pork and molasses, which certainly is an inadequate ration.

The most successful results have been



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To enter this Contest you must find the Clown, mark the place with an X and send it to us with your name and address. We will then send you a BIG PRIZE LIST of the dandy prizes we are offering and particulars of one simple condition that we ask you to fulfill. This condition is ever so easy, and need not cost you one cent of your money to fulfill. The prizes are bigger and better than ever, so send your answer right away NOW to **SELFAST SPECIALTY CO., DEPT. M. TORONTO, ONT.**

secured by giving the patient sufficient milk, eggs, meats and leafy vegetables. Under such treatment the victim usually recovers in time. Doctors are not certain yet what is the actual cause of pellagra, but it is very probable that it is due to the lack of certain vitamins.

To us in Canada a well-rounded diet seems quite natural and therefore we should have no fear of the spread of pellagra in our midst.

Safety First

One of the most terrible things in life and one which is far too common, is the loss of a little child.

It is astonishing how easily a child is lost, I mean really lost, on these prairies. Only recently, as the whole country knows, a little child was lost. This is the second time such a thing has happened not very far from where I live. Children between the ages of three and six, especially if they be boys, develop an inclination to wander farther and farther from home, with the result that they get out of sight, and the next thing we hear about it is that they are lost in the woods or have fallen into swamps or creeks.

How careful a man is of his cattle! He only has to suspect that a cow is going to hide in the bushes to have a calf, and at once he ties a bell to that

cow's neck. He is as careful of his horses! He must certainly know where his animals are! This is not because he loves them, but because they are worth money. We cannot gauge the value of a child by money! Not all the money in the world could replace the loss of one little child!

From the time that a child is able to walk alone he should always be accompanied by a responsible person. I do not call another child a responsible person. If you ask children just a little older to look after a younger child, the chances are that they will play together and forget their charge. Children do not think of two or three things at once. I would not trust a three-year-old boy to an eight-year-old one.

I do not say that you must tie a bell around your boy's neck! Still I do not see why one should not hang around his waist or from his wrist. Of course, this is a very slight precaution, but it is at least one precaution. The best thing of all is for the mother never to allow the children out of her sight. This may entail a little sacrifice on the mother's part; but what of that? True, she cannot accompany her husband as often as she would like to do. She must stay at home and mind the children. I cannot imagine how any

woman can enjoy herself when she is away from her small children. She must be wondering all the time if they are safe! I know I should!

What does it matter if the children seem to take up all our time when they are young? They are worth it anyway! A woman has no right to have children unless she be willing to give them all the time and the thought they need. When they are grown up, she still has time to go around with her husband.

It is, perhaps, because women marry so young in this country, that some do not realize their responsibilities. They are scarcely more than children themselves when we hear that they are mothers. Knowing this, we should talk to them seriously, during their girlhood, about all they undertake when they want to marry so young. I believe in telling the truth to children, in loving "mother-heart-talks." If this were done, there would be fewer lost children and fewer broken-up homes.—Mrs. Nestor Noel.

In making children's dresses of colored wash material sew a small piece of the goods on the wrong side where it will not be in the way; in washing, it will fade like the dress and will be found very convenient to mend with in case of a tear.—Mrs. J.W.M., Sask.



A WINDY DAY IN DOOVILLE

Warm, balmy weather, bright sunshine and a clear sky—an ideal day in Dooville it was. So very, very fine was the weather that old Doc Sawbones had rigged up Tiny, the elephant, with a blanket and a very, very big umbrella, and Tiny was parading the streets just like a sandwich man—to advertise Doc Sawbones' famous corn cure. You see, the little Doo Dads do have corns, and old Doc makes money selling them medicine. Then came a little puff of wind, and another and another and, before anyone realized what was happening, it was blowing a regular gale. The wind caught in the big umbrella fastened to Tiny's back and blew him right off his feet. To save himself, Tiny caught hold of old Doc's long flowing beard with his trunk, and the old Doc is being scooted along at a great rate. Old Man Grouch was blown slam up against the lamp post—see how he has bent it. He sure will have a "sore head" for many days. The little Doo Dad was picked up bodily and is hanging high and dry on the lamp post hook. Old

Sleepy Sam was blown into the public watering trough and almost immediately went to sleep, and he looks as if he were enjoying his snooze. Roly came tearing down the street on his "bike" with the wind blowing behind him. He was going so fast he could not turn aside and soon he will be with Sleepy Sam. The baby carriage blew out of the hands of the nursemaid, and has collided with Flannelfeet, but the little baby Doo Dads think it the finest fun ever. Old Nicholas Nutt's hat blew off and away he went after it. The little Doo Dad has stopped the hat—but I fear poor Nicholas will end up in the manhole with the man in it and his nice high shiny silk hat will never look as fine again. Look at the little Doo Dad up by the wall. The washing was on the line and a pair of Doo Dad polkadot trousers have blown away and landed upside-down on the little fellow, and he is so excited that he doesn't know whether he is coming or going, and the lady Doo Dad is terribly worried over losing her husband's best Sunday trousers.

The Open Forum

"Let truth and falsehood grapple. Who ever knew truth put to the worst in a free and open encounter?"—Milton

The Guide assumes no responsibility for the opinions expressed by correspondents in this department. It is requested that letters be confined to 500 words in length, that one subject only be discussed in a letter, and that letters be written on one side of the paper only, and written very plainly (preferably in ink).

Economy

The Editor—Just a little space for a few remarks on economy. We have been hearing a great deal from the government and other M.P.'s that everyone individually, government as well, in order to pay off the big debt with which the country is burdened, should exercise the strictest economy in all their dealings. But for all that, had it not been for the Progressives in parliament, the vote on supplies would have been immensely larger and for no good purpose, and the C.P.R. would have been considerably richer at the country's expense by shirking the obligations of the Crow's Nest Pass agreement, which agreement they received thousands of dollars of good money to fulfill. That was so far very good, but great economies can, and ought to be secured by reduction of salaries of M.P.'s and Senate, also of other government officials.

All honor to Miss McPhail for her example and practical argument that salaries ought to be again reduced to normal. Will the Progressives as a body, endeavor to have all indemnities reduced to pre-war dimensions next session, in accordance with their avowed policy? If they don't, we need not look for any saving in that line from any of the rest of the House.

If all had been reduced this year including the Senator's, who number 96 members, and are also paid \$4,000 per session, to \$2,500, the sum that used to be paid, the saving to the public would have been \$506,500. But if parliament were called up again this year, of course, it would save twice that amount, for members are paid twice the session, not by the year. Members of parliament are paid by the year in Great Britain. Why should Canada have to pay for the work of parliament twice over in any one year. It has often had to do it.

Then there is another big item which has been taken from the public all these years, uselessly, viz., the \$10,000 given to the opposition leader. Here again, let us refer to the great parliament in London, which consists of 707 members, and which succeeds all right without paying for an opposition leader. Why should Canada of only eight and three-quarter millions pay for one? It is an anomaly anyway, and a relic of the work of the parliaments that gave away nearly all the nation's domains for the furthering, often, of their own special gains and ought to be stopped at once. Each of the cabinet ministers, 15 in all, get \$10,000 over and above their indemnities, and the prime minister \$15,000. Here again I would ask, who could not live in luxury on only half these incomes and save enough for the future besides? If they were reduced to half and the opposition leader's ridiculous \$10,000 blotted out, there would be another saving to the people of \$100,500.

The last piece of extravagant expenditure I shall refer to is one of \$5,834,000. This sum is dispensed between the governor-general and lieutenant-governors and the high commissioner in London; but also to their account goes over \$1,000,000 for contingent expenses. Now, I think most readers will agree with me, that all this is most lavish and extravagant. The people cannot live with so many poor crops and continuous high tariffs, and for a start at economy, this gigantic sum so bountifully handed out by the treasury ought certainly to be reduced by one half. There would be no difficulty in getting office holders even at that reduction; they would only be too glad of getting the honor of holding the positions. These three items of economy secured, would make a saving of \$4,024,000. This would be a noticeable beginning and no one concerned should feel the least uncomfortable about it.

There is also, I believe, besides those mentioned, many of the judges and higher officials of the civil service whose salaries, like an over-grown hedge, ought, for the good of the nation, to be treated to an application of the pruning hook.

In conclusion, I may say that I find it the opinion of many now, that the right of parliament to fix its own salaries and those of high government officials ought to be abrogated, and their rate of pay voted on by the electorate.—James Hogg, Saanich, B.C.

The Liquor Question

The Editor—Your article in the issue of July 26, under the heading, The Fight for Liquor, is most timely and doubtless will be very encouraging and helpful to those of your subscribers who hope our country will remain in the forefront of those desiring and endeavoring to be rid of the liquor evil.

The organized farmers are indeed to be congratulated on having their official organ take such a fearless, logical and forward looking stand on one of the paramount problems of this day's civilization, and the benefit of such an attitude at this time is beyond measurement.

Your article plainly indicates that the battle has commenced. The strength and

resourcefulness of the advocates of rum are not to be minimized. Their organization is very thorough and their efforts and ingenuity are worthy of a higher cause. These opponents of law and order enforcement are banded together to break down our temperance laws, which laws are the fruit of a quarter of a century's struggle by the men and women who have given unselfishly of their time to bruise the head of this liquor serpent and enemy of mankind.

The liquor interests have no particular politics and are not interested in the stand any candidate for public office may take on other questions of the day so long as he is safe for the "wet" interests. By ridicule or open defiance of the law, they are prepared to spend large sums of money in their attempt to belittle our prohibition law, and make it appear unpopular, and unworkable. Let not those who desire a cleaner, happier and more prosperous country be deceived or discouraged by this manufactured sentiment, for all this noise and propaganda is but the last desperate effort of a discredited and outlawed trade.

The beginning of the end of this shameful and degrading traffic, at least on this continent, is now in sight, and none feel this more surely than the beer sellers themselves, which accounts for their present feverish activity. The imaginary picture your article draws of Winnipeg as the booze centre of North America, is not an exaggerated one of what that city would be under government liquor control.

Surely no loyal citizen wishes to see his country, as represented by the government, go into the whiskey and beer business, yet government control means nothing more or less than that institution becomes the saloon of the country.

The saloon business has always been profitable, for it first robs men and women of their senses and then their money, and no doubt it would be profitable under government management, in which way it might reduce the taxes, but what honest person wishes any part of his taxes paid at the cost of his weaker brother, or at the cost of unfortunate children whose parent's appetite for liquor is greater than their provision for offspring.

Thanking you, Mr. Editor, for an example of frankness and courage on this most vital question, and one which I trust may be followed by other influential journals in this country.—W. F. Anderson, Selkirk, Man.

The Group Idea

The Editor—In answer to Messrs. Lunan and Anderson allow me to give the facts:

Mr. Wood says: "The particular economic interest is the primary interest of the organized group." The U.F.A. officials say, "it is true that the U.F.A. members in the various locals expect to control the members they elect," and claim this is a good thing. You will see from the above that the U.F.A. members of the provincial government are elected to serve the primary interests of the group, and are considered by the U.F.A. as subject to their organization's control so that it is indisputable that the U.F.A. sought and obtained the power of control as I stated in my previous letter. You will notice the control is to be by the U.F.A., and not the electors who pay the indemnities of the U.F.A. members of the provincial legislature. Yet Mr. Lunan says this is not special privilege. Ye Gods!

I am a believer in "special privilege for none," and was a member of the U.F.A. for over 10 years, and it was the fact of the U.F.A. preaching "special privilege for none," and then seeking it for themselves, that caused me to leave the organization.

As regards the "recall," its supporters always claimed that it would prevent all the wickedness and patronage of the old parties. Seeing that the recall is in the hands of the U.F.A., it is strange that Messrs. Lunan and Anderson are so insistent upon the purity of the Greenfield government (against which I made no charge of patronage, etc.). Are we now to understand from them that the "recall" has prevented patronage, graft, etc., in the Alberta government? If so it is certainly strange that the candidates of the U.F.A. were such men of integrity as Mr. Lunan claims that the "recall" was needed to get this effect.

The "holier than thou" attitude never appealed to me, and when Mr. Lunan claims that an occupational organization represents the people of this province just as well as any party composed of members of every occupation and profession his bias certainly outruns his judgment.—H. Foreman.

[Will correspondents please note that letters not accompanied by the full name and address of the writer (not necessarily for publication) will not be printed. This rule is absolute.—Editor.]

WHEN USING
WILSON'S
FLY PADS

READ DIRECTIONS
CAREFULLY AND
FOLLOW THEM
EXACTLY

There is
only one
way to kill
all the Flies

This is it—Darken the room as much as possible, close the windows, raise one of the blinds where the sun shines in, about eight inches, place as many Wilson's Fly Pads as possible on plates (properly wetted with water but not flooded) on the window ledge where the light is strong, leave the room closed for two or three hours, then sweep up the flies and burn them. See illustration below.

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The right
way to use
Wilson's
Fly Pads



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You can now get this box of
WITCH HAZEL
Toilet Soap

for twenty-five cents (3 cakes in a box)



For Healing the Skin and Improving the Complexion. Delicately perfumed with pure flower odors.

First Things First

Is it better to take one's limited salary and live for all the immediate pleasure that can be got out of life, or, perhaps at the cost of some self-denial, to make adequate provision for the safety and welfare of one's dependents? There is no question which should come first, yet thousands of men are content to drift along, leaving the risk of a heavy and unwarranted burden upon their wives and children.

We have an interesting leaflet touching upon this matter, entitled, "An Unpardonable Crime." It will be sent to anyone upon request. Write

The Great-West Life Assurance
Company

Dept. "I" Head Office: Winnipeg, Manitoba

The Farmers' Bargain Counter---Guide Classified Ads.

Some 1922 Summerfallows

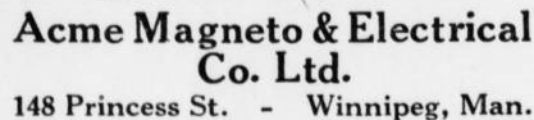
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MINNEAPOLIS CLOSING PRICES

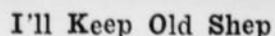
82½c to 87½c; No. 3 amber, 85½c to 90½c; No. 3 Durum, 78½c to 84½c. Corn—No. 3 yellow, 59½c to 60c; No. 4 yellow, 58½c to 59c; No. 5 yellow, 57½c to 58c; No. 3 mixed, 57½c to 58½c; No. 4 mixed, 56½c to 57c; No. 5 mixed, 55½c to 56c, other grades, 50c to 55c. Oats—No. 2 white, 28½c to 31½c; No. 3 white, 28½ to 30½c; No. 4 white, 26½c to 28½c. Barley—Choice to fancy, 47c to 49c; medium to good, 43c to 46c; lower grades, 39c to 42c. Rye—No. 2, 67½c. Flaxseed—No. 1, \$2.48 to \$2.51.

Date	WHEAT Feed	OATS						BARLEY				FLAX			RYE
		2 CW	3 CW	Ex Fd	1 Fd	2 Fd	3 CW	4 CW	Rej.	Fd	1 NW	2 CW	3 CW		
Aug. 14	58½	45½	38½	38½	35½	33½	54½	50½	46½	46½	202½	197½	180½	69½	
15	59	45½	38	38	36	34	54½	50½	46½	46½	207	202	185	69½	
16	59½	45½	37½	37½	35½	33½	55½	51½	47½	47½	206½	201½	185	68½	
17	60½	46½	39½	39½	36½	34½	55½	51½	47½	47½	208	203	186	69½	
18	58½	43½	39½	39	36½	34½	55½	51½	47½	47½	206	200	183	68	
19	58½	43½	40½	40	36	34½	55½	51½	47½	47½	204½	199½	180½	68	
Week Ago	65½	45½	39½	39½	36½	34½	55½	53½	48½	48½	201½	196½	181½	71½	
Year Ago	...	47½	46½	46½	45½	44½	75½	73½	69½	68½	198	194½	166	106½	

OPERATING TERMINAL ELEVATORS AT:
Port Arthur Moose Jaw
Saskatoon Calgary
And Transfer Elevator at Vancouver



By J. Edw. Tufft.



He's twelve years old, thirteen this fall, he's no real use to us at all, he sleeps both night and day; he hates to stir himself to eat, or even move his head or feet to brush the flies away! He used to be the spryest lad, the smartest dog we ever had when he was in his prime; Old Shep was Johnny on the spot, whatever sent to get, he got, and got it every time! He knew most all a fellow said: "Go get the cows!" "Now, go to bed!" "Round up the Duroc hogs!" "Stay here and watch!" "Go bring a pail!" "Now say your prayers!" "Now wag your tail!" He was the best of dogs. But Shep about two years ago began to fail, got stiff you know, and lost his sense of fun, and now he even fails to bark at foreign noises in the dark, his usefulness is done! He'll wag his tail or roll his eye, perhaps, when I am passing by, sometimes he follows Pete; sometimes he'll show a touch of life when our Pauleeny or my wife comes out with food to eat! "Our poor Old Shep!" one day I said, "I think he'd be much better dead, his life can be no fun; I hate to do it—makes me sad—but if it's best for the old lad, I must get down my gun!" But when I went out where he lay he seemed to figure right away what I had come to do; he rubbed his nose against my arm—I couldn't kill him for a farm! Now, honestly, could you? So now I've vowed to keep Old Shep, in spite of age and failing pep, or dimness of the eyes; I swear to furnish bed and board, the very best I can afford! I'll keep him till he dies.

WINNIPEG FUTURES

WINNED FUTURE							Week Ago	Year Ago
	Aug. 14 to Aug. 14	Aug. 15 to Aug. 15	Aug. 16 to Aug. 16	Aug. 17 to Aug. 17	Aug. 18 to Aug. 18	Aug. 19 to Aug. 19		
Wheat—								
Oct.	102½	102	102½	103½	101½	100½	104½	138½
Dec.	99½	99½	100½	101½	99½	98	101½	130½
Oats—								
Oct.	38½	39	38½	39	38½	38½	39½	45½
Dec.	36½	37	37½	38½	37½	37	37	43½
Barley—								
Oct.	51½	51½	52½	52½	52½	52½	51½	73½
Dec.	49½	50	50	50½	50	49½	49½	68½
Flax—								
Oct.	192½	195	194½	196	193	190½	191½	200
Dec.	183½	185½	185½	188½	186	183½	182½	203½
Rye—								
Oct.	68½	67½	67	67½	67	66½	69½	106½
Dec.								

WINNIPEG

Prime butcher steers	\$5.50 to \$6.00
Good to choice steers	4.50 to 5.50
Medium to good steers	4.00 to 4.50
Common steers	3.00 to 3.50
Choice feeder steers	4.00 to 4.50
Common feeder steers	2.50 to 3.50
Choice stocker steers	3.50 to 4.00
Common stocker steers	2.00 to 3.00
Choice butcher heifers	4.50 to 5.00
Fair to good heifers	4.00 to 4.50
Medium heifers	3.00 to 3.50
Choice stock heifers	2.50 to 3.00
Choice butcher cows	3.75 to 4.25
Fair to good cows	3.00 to 3.50
Breedy stock cows	2.00 to 2.50
Canner cows	1.25 to 2.00
Choice veal calves	5.50 to 7.00
Common calves	3.00 to 4.00

EGGS AND POULTRY

BRITISH BACON MARKET
Canadian leanest 132s to 140s, lean 130s to 140s, prime 130s to 140s, American 117s to 122s, Irish 159s to 167s. Danish 150s to 152s. Market firm, demand good. Danish killings 38,550 head.

WHEAT PRICES

Aug. 14 to Aug. 19 inclusive

Date	1 N	2 N	3 N	4	5	6
Aug. 14	116½	110½	105½	92½	77½	68½
15	116½	110½	105½	92	77	68
16	116½	110½	105½	92½	77½	68½
17	119½	112½	107½	93½	80½	71½
18	117½	111½	106½	92½	78½	69½
19	116½	110½	105	89½	77½	69
Week Ago	119½	113½	108½	94½	79½	74½
Year Ago	183½	178½	165½	143½	128½	..

Some 1922 Summerfallows

Continued from Page 7

the precious moisture has already evaporated from the surface. Some of them have a rank growth of weeds, particularly Russian thistle, which has been pumping the soil dry all season. The farmer who aims at an effective fallow should, if possible, disc his field immediately after the harvest has been taken off the previous fall to induce a germination of weed seeds when the ground is moist from fall rains. It would pay many men to delay their seedling a few days to do a little surface cultivation of fallows in the spring when evaporation is most rapid. From every consideration it pays to plow as early as possible. If plowing is a long drawn-out process owing to lack of horse-power, cultivate a second time before plowing. The old notion of getting a good growth of weeds to turn under is a mistaken one. The weeds exact more moisture from the soil than we can afford to lose. Dry weeds turned under actually promote a loss of moisture by keeping the soil open. In these cases it is better to use disc plows than to wait for the soil to dry sufficiently for the employment of mouldboards. Many of the July plowed and unprepared summerfallows in the dry area are no better than fall plowing for the production of succeeding crops."

New Wheat and Rye

We are now prepared to handle your shipments of new Wheat and Rye to good advantage. Write for prices and shipping instructions.

Send us your investment and hedging orders in Grain Futures.

Thompson, Saxe & Co.

Thompson, Sons & Co.

Established 1884
Grain Commission Merchants
700-703 Grain Exchange, Winnipeg, Man.

LIVE POULTRY

**SHIP TO THE OLD STAND. EVER WATCH-
FUL. EVER RELIABLE.**
Our weekly Special Offer, Fat Old Hens, 21c lb.,
Winnipeg. Spring Chickens, over 3 lbs., 26c lb.
CONSOLIDATED PACKERS LTD.
237 FLORA AVENUE - WINNIPEG

LIVE POULTRY WANTED

Old Hens, in good condition Up to 18c
Broilers, in good condition Up to 23c
Ducklings, over 4 lbs., in good condition 15c
Pigeons, per dozen \$1.00
Eggs Highest Market Price
All quotations f.o.b. Winnipeg. Crates prepaid to
any part of Man. and Sask. Prompt returns.
Licensed and Bonded under Produce Act
of Manitoba.
CANADIAN PRODUCE CO.
83 LUSTED AVENUE - WINNIPEG

Honey, Syrup, Fruits, Vegetables, Etc

NEW HONEY, NEW PRICES—GUARANTEED
No. 1 pure white clover, direct from producer,
\$9.00 cash, crate of six ten-pound pails, f.o.b.
Toronto. Reference, Standard Bank, Bloor
Branch. N. K. McLean, 37 Armstrong Ave.,
Toronto.

WHITE CLOVER HONEY—NEW CROP, HEAVY
body and delicious flavor. Produced from one of
the best white clover districts in Ontario. Price
18 cents pound, f.o.b. Tillsonburg, Ontario. Crates
of 30 or 60 pounds. E. V. Tillson, Tillsonburg, Ont.

HONEY FOR SALE—NEW WHITE, 60-480
pounds, \$12 case of six ten-pound pails, delivered;
larger orders better prices; sample 25 cents. R. A.
Fowler, Moorefield, Ont. 34-2

BLUEBERRIES—DIRECT FROM THE FIELDS
to you, \$2.00 a basket, 15 pounds net, f.o.b. Gunne.
Remit with your order to Farmers' Co-operative
Club Ltd., P.O. Waltham, Ont. U.F.C. 202, 212

BEST QUALITY CLOVER HONEY, PUT UP
in five and ten-pound pails. Wm. Thompson,
Westwood, Ont. 32-5

CLOVER HONEY, 17 DOLLARS FOR 12
ten-pound palls. J. A. Rudolph, R.R. 4, Mitchell,
Ont.

RIPE TOMATOES, FIVE-CRATE LOTS, 75c.
crate. Cucumbers, five-box lots, 60c. box. W. G.
Littlejohn, Erickson, B.C. 34-3

APPLES, \$1.75; PEARS, \$2.00, 40-POUND
boxes; plums, \$1.00, 20 pounds. E. Young, New
Westminster, B.C. 34-3

GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS

SMOKING TOBACCO

Try our Virginia and Burley broken leaf mixture.
Natural form, 80c pound; 10-pound lot, \$7.00
delivered, prepaid, by mail.
CHAS. BARNARD, LEAMINGTON, ONT.

RADIO—COMPLETE SETS, \$55 TO \$150.
Send for price list of sets and parts. Book, "Construction of Radio," 90 cents. Sun Electrical Co. Ltd., Regina, Sask. 32-3

SEND YOUR CAMERA FOR REPAIRS TO
Williams, 501 Builders Exchange, Winnipeg.

ARMY TENTS, 14 FEET DIAMETER, \$15.
Pickles, Winnipeg. 31

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Livestock. Situations Vacant.
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Farm Machinery and Autos. Honey, Syrup, Fruits.
Nursery Stock. Vegetables, etc.
Hay and Feed. General Miscellaneous.
Lumber, Fence Posts, Produce.
etc.

LIVESTOCK

See also General Miscellaneous

HORSES

TRADE—BLACK IMPORTED PERCHERON stallion, weight 1,800. Trade for good 14-inch gang plow. Apply S. G. Fleming, Crossfield, Alta. 33-3

LOST—TWO BAY MARES AND ONE GELDING, branded on right shoulder S and right thigh O. S. G. Baird, Erickson, Man. 33-4

SELL OR EXCHANGE FOR WORK HORSES—Clydesdale stallion. Jno. Millar, Indian Head, Sask. 34-2

CATTLE—Shorthorns

SELLING—45 REGISTERED SHORTHORNS, cheap, must be sold, no feed. A. E. Johnston, Maymont, Sask. 31-6

GOOD PEDIGREED REGISTERED SHORTHORN bull, red, four years, quiet, good stock getter. J. H. Ainger, Grenfell, Sask. 34-2

SWINE—Berkshires

SELLING—A FEW CHOICE BERKSHIRES, April farrow, either sex, including one nine months old, first in his class at Yorkton exhibition, 1922, also one five months old, first in his class at Yorkton exhibition, 1922. W. A. Lowe, Churchbridge, Sask. 33-4

SELLING—SNAP IN GOOD APRIL AND MAY farrowed Berkshires. Boars, \$15; sows, \$17; unrelated pairs, \$30. Registration papers included. J. E. Hamilton, Zealandia, Sask. 30-5

Yorkshires

SELLING—YORKSHIRES, FARM, PHONOGRAPH. Want beef bull. Wilnot Roach, Douglass, Sask. 33-5

Poland-Chinas

REGISTERED POLAND-CHINA SPRING PIGS, \$12 to \$15, pedigree furnished. Satisfaction guaranteed. Nicholas Kizchok, Makinak, Man. 33-4

FOR SALE—BIG TYPE POLAND-CHINA JUNE pigs, either sex, \$10 each, or \$18 pair. John A. Lewis, Venn, Sask. 32-3

Duroc-Jerseys

FOR SALE

REGISTERED Duroc-Jersey Brood Sows, \$20 extra choice, four months old. F.O.B. Pasqua, Sask. Cash with order. Stock guaranteed.

G. A. MAYBEE STOCK FARM
PASQUA, SASK.

DUROC-JERSEYS, REGISTERED, EITHER sex, two months old, Bailey strain, improved type, \$12 each. Clyde Stauffer, Alsask, Sask. 32-4

DUROC-JERSEYS, TEN WEEKS, \$12, PAPERS free. J. H. Simm, Walpole, Sask. 33-2

Chester Whites

CHESTER-WHITE PIGS, FINE STOCK, TEN weeks, \$14 each, two for \$25, either sex. Boars, nine months, \$28. W. S. Miller, Box 451, Leduc, Alta. 34-2

SHEEP

SELL OR EXCHANGE—REGISTERED LINCOLN ram, also ewes. Kenneth Walker, Cayley, Alta. 34-2

FOR SALE—50 PURE-BRED SHROPSHIRE ewes. Moy, Myrtle, Man. 34-2

DOGS, FOXES, FURS & PET STOCK

FOR SALE—REGISTERED GREYHOUND pups, from fast courting stock. Dam, Black Eva; sire, Colonel North. Registration papers to accompany each pup. \$25 each. R. B. Edmundson, Beulah, Man. 34-2

WHITE COLLIE PUPPIES—Sired by Silver King, pedigree (rough-coated), white Scotch collie (imported). Mrs. A. J. Williams, Ingle Nook Farm, Katrim, Man. 34-2

PURE IRISH WOLFHOUNDS—FEMALES, three dollars; males, five. J. Young, St. Brieux, Sask. 34-2

IRISH AND GREYHOUND PUPPIES, OFF catchers and killers, \$4.00 each. F. Kyle, Kyleville, Sask. 34-2

SELLING—WOLFHOUND PUPS, BEST BREEDING, both parents fast, good killers, \$10. J. Douglas, Wapella, Sask. 34-2

SELLING—FOXHOUND PUPS, APPLY WILL. P. Primmer, Myrtle, Man. 34-2

SELLING—COLLIE PUPS, DEPENDABLE workers, \$5.00. G. Einarson, Westbourne, Man. 34-2

POULTRY

See also General Miscellaneous

Plymouth Rocks

SELLING—BARRED ROCK LAYING HENS, cockerels, sire pedigree 200-egg strain, \$3.00; two, \$5.00. Robert McGregor, Carman, Man. 32-3

Leghorns

SELLING—ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN year-old hens, continuous layers, \$1.00; April cockerels, \$1.50. Satisfaction guaranteed. Ted Harrington, Lancer, Sask. 34-2

SEEDS

See also General Miscellaneous

Rye

ROSEN RYE FOR SALE

SEED from field taking First Prize, Lethbridge Exhibition, 1922. Pronounced by government experts to be the best field of Rye grown in Canada this season. Car load of sheaves sold to Dominion Government for exhibition purposes. Order your supply early. Will be shipping about Aug. 20. Price \$1.00 per bushel, machine run, or \$1.25 per bushel cleaned and sacked.

C. S. CREST, Box 397, Lethbridge, Alta.

FALL RYE, CLEAN, FREE FROM WEEDS, machine run, \$1.00 per bushel, sacks included. Wm. B. Ewen, Govan, Sask. 32-3

SELLING—ROSEN WINTER RYE SEED, cleaned and sacked, \$1.15 per bushel. F. T. Facer, Biggar, Sask. 30-3

HARDEST STRAIN GENUINE WINTER RYE, pure seed, 90 cents bushel, bags free. S. V. Cowan, Waldeck, Sask. 34-2

SELLING—FALL RYE, CLEANED, SACKED, 90 cents, f.o.b. W. Ellerton, Lawson, Sask. 34-2

CLEAN SEED RYE, 70 CENTS BUSHEL, sacks extra. W. J. Hill, Donavon, Sask. 33-2

FARMERS' MARKET PLACE

WHERE YOU BUY, SELL OR EXCHANGE

No money is wasted in Guide classified ads. You say your say in the least number of words and we put your ad. where nobody will overlook it. Over 80,000 farmers can find your ad. every time it runs. Most important—it will run where the most advertising of this kind is run, and where most people (who are in the market) look for offerings. Try the economical way of Guide classified ads. We get results for others and can do it for you.

FARMERS' CLASSIFIED—Farmers' advertising of livestock, poultry, seed grain, machinery, etc., 9 cents a word for 1 or 2 weeks—8 cents a word for 3 or 4 consecutive weeks ordered at once—7 cents a word for 5 or 6 weeks ordered at once. Count each initial as a full word, also count each set of four figures as a full word, as for example: "T. P. White has 2,100 acres for sale" contains eight words. Be sure and sign your name and address. Do not have any answers come to The Guide. The name and address must be counted as part of the advertisement and paid for at the same rate. All advertisements must be classified under the heading which applies most closely to the article advertised. All orders for classified advertising must be accompanied by cash. Advertisements for this page must reach us seven days in advance of publication day, which is every Wednesday. Orders for cancellation must also reach us seven days in advance.

LIVESTOCK DISPLAY CLASSIFIED—\$6.75 per inch per week; 5 weeks for the price of 4; 9 weeks for the price of 7; 13 weeks for the price of 10. Stock cuts supplied free of charge. Cuts made to order. Cost \$5.00 apiece.

COMMERCIAL—9 cents a word classified—or \$8.40 an inch classified display—flat.

Address all letters to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

FARM LANDS

See also General Miscellaneous

IRRIGATED FARMS IN SOUTHERN ALBERTA

Situated in the famous VAUXHALL DISTRICT. Bow River Irrigation Project.

WE are selling the finest land in Alberta at \$40 to \$75 per acre with full water right. One-fifth cash down, balance in easy, equal payments over 18 years on amortization plan, first instalment of which is not due until at least two years after date of initial cash payment. It will pay you to investigate.

CANADA LAND AND IRRIGATION CO. LTD., MEDICINE HAT, ALTA.

You Can Make a Good Living

ON Vancouver Island, B.C., on from five acres upwards, in small fruit growing, poultry or mixed farming, and be really enjoying life in our wonderful climate. You never freeze; you never roast; no mosquitoes. Write for pamphlets, maps and information about improved or uncleared land.

FRANCO-CANADIAN COMPANY LTD.
110 Belmont House
VICTORIA - B.C.

IRRIGATED FARMS FOR SALE—160-ACRE farms, improved or unimproved, 30 to 160 acres irrigable land on each parcel, near Lethbridge in Sunny Southern Alberta, can be bought for \$15 to \$35 an acre. No need for pioneering. Well-settled country. Good roads, railways, schools, telephones, agreeable social conditions. Fertile land—success of irrigation farming here already demonstrated. Irrigation system now being constructed under government supervision. Water available in 1923. Write for information concerning crops grown and description and location of farms to Province of Alberta, Irrigation Council, 111 Provincial Building, Lethbridge, Alta.

\$700 SECURES FARM NEAR TOWN, 134 acres, with horses, cows, six hogs. Implements, tools, etc., thrown in for quick sale; in rich farming district, edge live R.R. town; machine-worked tillage for oats, barley, vegetables; ample pasture; valuable woodland; nicely located five-room house, 50-foot barn, well water. Owner's other interests pressing, \$2,500 gets all, only \$700 needed, easy terms. Details this and other farms throughout all Canadian provinces, many with growing crops, equipped and ready to operate, section 2, bargain catalog, free. Strout Farm Agency, 13 B.B. King St. West, Toronto, Canada.

WIDOW MUST SELL 160 ACRES—HORSES, four cows, poultry, equipment included if taken soon; good roads to nearby market town; plenty fishing, hunting, fertile loamy tillage; ample watered 25-cow pasture; woodlot; good two-story house, shade; 20-cow barn, outbuildings; only \$2,200 takes all, easy terms. Wm. L. Morton, Strout Farm Agency, Leduc, Man., Can. 34-2

BRITISH COLUMBIA AND CALIFORNIA—For up-to-date list of mixed farms, fruit farms, orchards, chicken ranches and cattle ranches in all British Columbia districts, also orange groves and grape vineyards in California, or truck land, write Pemberton & Son, 418 Howe St., Vancouver. Established 1887. 34-2

SELLING—HIGHLY IMPROVED HALF-SECTION, four miles from Guernsey, district where crop failure and hail unknown; first-class buildings, good water, abundance of small fruits. For particulars, Box 2, Guernsey, Sask. 33-2

FARM, 160 ACRES, WITH HOUSE AND BUILDINGS, 30 acres cropped, station three miles, first-class land, easily cleared. For price, apply James Bulliver, Oxdrift, Ont. 33-3

I HAVE CASH BUYERS FOR SALEABLE farms. Will deal with owners only. Give description and cash price. Morris M. Perkins, 601 Galt Bldg., Columbia, Mo. 31-5

CHOICE HALF-SECTION WHEAT LAND in the famous Swan River Valley, 140 acres crop, building, good water, school beside farm, 3 1/2 miles from Kenville. Box 64, Kenville, Man. 32-5

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY FOR CASH, no matter where located. Particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept. 18, Lincoln, Neb. 34-2

SNAP—HALF-SECTION, 255 ACRES CROP, V. te for particulars. J. T. Basswood, 34-2

FOR CASH BUYERS, WILL deal with owners only. R. A. McNew, 375 Wilkinson Bldg., Omaha, Neb. 34-2

WANTED—TO HEAR FROM OWNER having farm or unimproved land for sale. John J. Black, Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin. 34-2

MIXED FARMING QUARTER, 50 ACRES broken, good district, \$10 acre. Box 38, Tynnor, Sask. 34-4

WANTED—TO HEAR FROM OWNER of land for sale. O. K. Hawley, Baldwin, Wisconsin. 28-4

FOR SALE—QUARTER-SECTION, 80 ACRES in crop. Apply to S. Moore, Churchbridge, Sask. 34-2

SELLING—480-ACRE FARM, COMMUNICATE with H. G. Cook, Glen Ewen, Sask. 34-2

FARM MACHINERY & AUTOS

FOR SALE Eighty acres good bottom land; 65 acres under cultivation, balance easy clearing; 3 acres in blackberry canes, about 5 acres of strawberries. Good four-roomed house; barn, 40x94, equipped for 40 head cattle and six horses; silo and hoghouse. This is on good smooth gravel road, 3 miles from Hatzic, 1 mile from Dewdney station on C.P.R., and is part of The Island Fruit Farms, adjoining the Kings-beach Fruit Farm, an ideal location for small fruit and dairying. Good shooting. Will sell 160 acres if desired. If interested, write owner. M. F. SHOOK, HATZIC, B.C.

USED AND NEW BOSCH MAGNETOS, CAR- buretors, wheels, springs, axles, windshield glasses, tires, radiators, tools, bodies, tops, cushion bearings. Gears of all descriptions. We carry largest stock auto parts and accessories in Canada. Save 25 to 80% on your purchases. Our prices cannot be beaten. Write for information. Parts for E.M.F., Overlands, Studebakers, Russell, Hupmobile, Case, many others. Auto Wrecking Co., 271 Fort St., Winnipeg.

\$2,000 SPOT CASH FOR YOUR NEXT THREE months' work. The newest and greatest automobile inventions. Clear Vision Windshield Cloth and Save-U-Gas Device. One saves lives and the other saves money, therefore both sell on sight. No experience necessary. Agents profits 200%. Write today for full particulars. Canadian Auto Accessories Co. Ltd., 150 Albert St., Ottawa.

FOR SALE—32-56 ADVANCE SEPARATOR, just rebuilt from bottom to top, with nearly new Garden City feeder, at very low price. Also complete threshing outfit, consisting of 40 H.P. four-cylinder Minneapolis tractor, good condition, and 36-60 Advance separator. This machinery is guaranteed to do good work if properly operated. For price and terms, apply J. B. Josephson, Kandahar, Sask. 33-2

BARGAIN! SELLING—REEVES 25 COM- pound engine, 32-54 Avery separator, good as new, fully equipped, cook car equipped, sleeping car optional. Also 30-60 Hart-Parr kerosene-burner engine and 32-54 Waterloo separator, in good condition, \$1,200. Terms arranged. J. Swaney, Balcarres, Sask. 33-2

SELLING—COMPLETE THRESHING OUTFIT, 25-horse J. I. Case steam engine, 42-62 steel separator, tank, wagon and straw cart. Will sell cheap to one party or syndicate on easy terms, or trade for quarter of clear land. A. H. Quandt, Churchbridge, Sask. 34-2

SELLING—STEAM THRESHING OUTFIT, Rumely 25 H.P. Alberta Special, Rumely 36-58 separator, tanks, pumps. Outfit ready to start threshing. Purchaser may thresh owner, allowing payment on machine. Real bargain. Write or phone. Chas. T. White, Lockwood, Sask. 34-2

SELLING—25-BARREL MIDGET MARVELL flour mill in Kipling, Sask., good progressive town. Building 30 x 50, 16 high, hip roof, concrete basement; engine room 15 x 25; International engine, 25 H.P. Price \$8,200; \$3,000 cash and terms; or wanted good miller to operate same. Write Ben Szakaes, Kipling, Sask. 34-3

AVERY UNDERMOUNTED 30 H.P. STEAM engine, with Avery separator and wing feeders, 44 x 72, complete, ready to thresh, first-class running condition, along with water tank, caboose cook car, \$2,000; half cash, balance arranged. Carl Peterson, Venn, Sask. 33-2

SELLING—25-50 AULTMAN-TAYLOR TRAC- tor, \$1,800; 32-54 Case separator, \$800; new cook car with complete equipment, \$350; wagons and racks, tank wagon. Cash or guaranteed payment this fall. Everything first-class condition. Francis Standler, Strathmore, Alta. 34-5

SELLING—THRESHING OUTFIT, RUMELY oil-pull, 30-60, 36-inch Nichols-Shepard separator, 14-foot Garden City feeder, also Stewart loader; good condition. Wm. Risdon, Box 232, Strathmore, Alta. 34-2

FOR SALE—30 HORSE-POWER AVERY undermounted engine, in good condition, old separator, two good water tanks on running gear, cook car; bunk car, \$1,700. C. Blunden, Granum, Alta. 34-2

CASE GAS ENGINE, 20-40, MINNEAPOLIS separator, 28-46, good condition, \$1,500; part cash. Minneapolis separator, 32-56, \$800. Real bargain. Selling poor crops. R. Nunemaker, Jensen, Alta. 34-2

SELLING—25-75 CASE ENGINE, 38-62 Buffalo-Pitts separator, 36-60 American-Abel separator, 40 H.P. 30 engine, cook and bunk car, \$2,000. Write N. W. Wilkins, Kronau, Sask. 34-2

12-25 CASE TRACTOR, RUMELY IDEAL JR. separator, 18-40; also 18 H.P. Olds portable engine; all good condition. Sethmann and Young, Brownfield, Alta. 34-2

RUMELY STEAM, 25, NEW FLUES LAST fall, first-class condition, \$1,200; three years to responsible party. D. E. Johnson, Conquest, Sask. 29-5

BARGAIN—15-27 CASE TRACTOR, FIVE- disc Deere plow, double disc, all good condition, \$1,000. Will sell separately. Albert Jaqua, Tuxedo, Man. 31-5

SALE OR TRADE—45 H.P. TITAN ENGINE, used month; Oliver eight-furrow plow. Trade good car or small tractor. Box 74, Craik, Sask. 31-4

SELLING—ONE OLD RED RIVER SPECIAL separator, 40-60, with Garden City wing feeder, almost new. Price \$600. H. A. Meyer, Gilbert Plains, Man. 31-6

THRESHING OUTFIT, GOOD CONDITION, Pioneer 30-60 gas tractor, 36-56 Geiser sleeveless separator, housed; belts complete; threshed 1921. Cash \$1,600. N. Ritchie, Stranraer, Sask. 32-5

SELLING—JACKSON COMBINATION SHEAF loader, used 30 days, good as new, housed, \$600. Would take young heavy horses part payment. Box 112, Melfort, Sask. 32-4

MINNEAPOLIS TRACTOR, 15-30, LISTER separator, 22, blower, grain spout, Langdon self-feeder; bought 1920; cost \$2,900. Sell \$1,200. Chas. Hultgren, Box 1445, Calgary, Alta. 33-5

EXCHANGE OR SELL—45 H.P. MOGUL EN- gine, Rumely 32-52 separator, good condition, for small separator, 20 to 24 inches, good condition. Chas. Storek, Big Valley, Alta. 33-3

FOR SALE—ONE HUBER TRACTOR, CHEAP. Just the thing for 22-inch separator. Will trade for horses or cattle. D. E. Johnson, Conquest, Sask. 34-3

RUMELY OIL-PULLS, 30-60 AND 16-30, PLOWS for each; 36-56 Minneapolis separator; all good order. Snap for quick sale. 713-15 Ave. W., Calgary, Alta. 33-3

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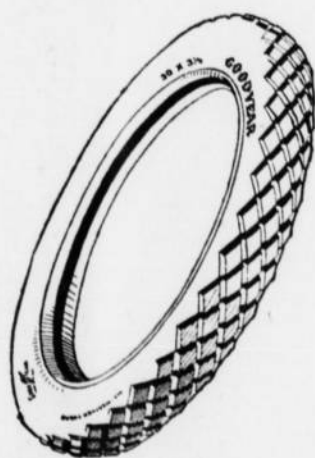
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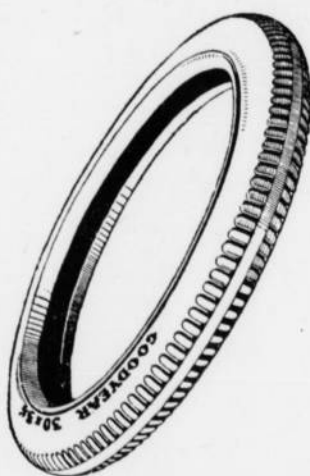


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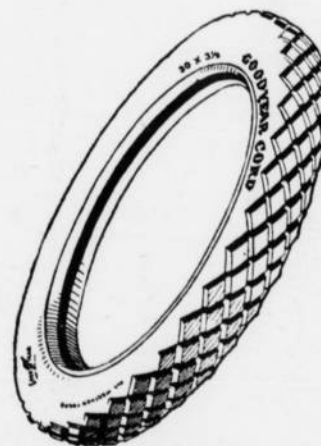
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